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SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT
1985-1986

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

south carolina
department of corrections

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WILLIAM D. LEEKE, Commissioner

October 8, 1986

The Honorable Richard W. Riley
Governor of South Carolina
Chairman, State Budget and Control Board
State House, First Floor, West Wing
Box 11450
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Riley:

It is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and of the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections for the period July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

As you are very much aware, recent legislation and citizen awareness have centered on crime, and mandated changes are having a significant impact on our inmate population. The Annual Report is intended to serve as a reference text--tracing agency history, capturing significant events during the past fiscal year and presenting a statistical profile of the Department of Corrections' admissions, releases and year-end population. We hope that this publication will be useful to all who require information and statistics on the South Carolina prison system.

Sincerely,

William D. Leeke

WDL:bee

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

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Headquarters

Commissioner.....William D. Leeke
  Executive Assistant.....Sterling W. Beckman
  Executive Assistant, Legal Settlements and Compliance.....Richard Stroker
  Administrative Services Manager.....Sandra Jeffcoat
  Legal Advisor.....Larry C. Batson
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  Director, Division of Public Affairs.....Hal Leslie
  Director, Division of Internal Affairs and Inspections.....Blake E. Taylor, Jr.

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  Administrative Services Manager.....Dot Barker
  Director, Division of Resource and Information Management..... Lorraine T. Fowler
  Director, Division of Personnel Administration.....Sam O'Kelley
  Director, Division of Industries.....John A. Carullo
  Director, Division of Support Services.....Fred W. Atkinson
  Director, Division of Training and Staff Development.....W.T. Cave

Deputy Commissioner for Operations.....William D. Catoe
  Administrative Services Manager.....M. Larry Fowler
  Director of Security.....Joe R. Martin
  Director, Division of Inmate Operations and Control.....David L. Bartles
  Director, Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance.....Nelson W. Meek

Deputy Commissioner for Program Services.....Paul I. Weldon
  Administrative Assistant.....Betty Robinson
  Director, Division of Classification and Community Services.....David I. Morgan
  Director, Division of Human Services.....William J. Deemer
  Director, Division of Educational Services.....H. Layne Coleman
  Director, Division of Health Services...Patricia B. Satterfield

*As of June 30, 1986

Correctional Institutions*

Appalachian Correctional Region
Regional Administrator.....Donald F. Dease
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center,
Superintendent.....James H. Whitworth
Catawba Work Release Center,
Superintendent.....G. J. Bradshaw
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution,
Warden.....Phoebe Johnson
Dutchman Correctional Institution,
Warden.....Glen T. Davis
Givens Youth Correction Center,
Warden.....Robert H. Mauney
Greenwood Correctional Center,
Warden.....Frankie L. Rickenbaker
Livesay Work Release Center,
Superintendent.....Robert L. Rice
Northside Correctional Center, Warden...John C. Hatfield, Jr.
Perry Correctional Institution, Warden...Frank H. Horton, Jr.
McCormick Correctional Institution,
Warden.....Richard D. Lindler

Midlands Correctional Region
Regional Administrator.....James L. Harvey
Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden.....Michael Buck
Campbell Work Release Center,
Superintendent.....George Roof
Central Correctional Institution, Warden.....James E. Aiken
Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden...Bobby J. Leverette
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden.Kenneth D. McKellar
Lower Savannah Work Release Center,
Superintendent.....George Hagan
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden..Laurie F. Bessinger
Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center,
Warden.....Louisa D. Brown
State Park Correctional Center, Warden.....Judy C. Anderson
Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden.....Flora A. Boyd
Walden Correctional Institution, Warden.....Rickie Harrison
Wateree River Correctional Institution,
Warden.....John E. Carmichael, Jr.
Watkins Pre-Release Center,
Superintendent.....Jerry D. Spigner
Women's Correctional Center, Warden.....Robert W. Donlin

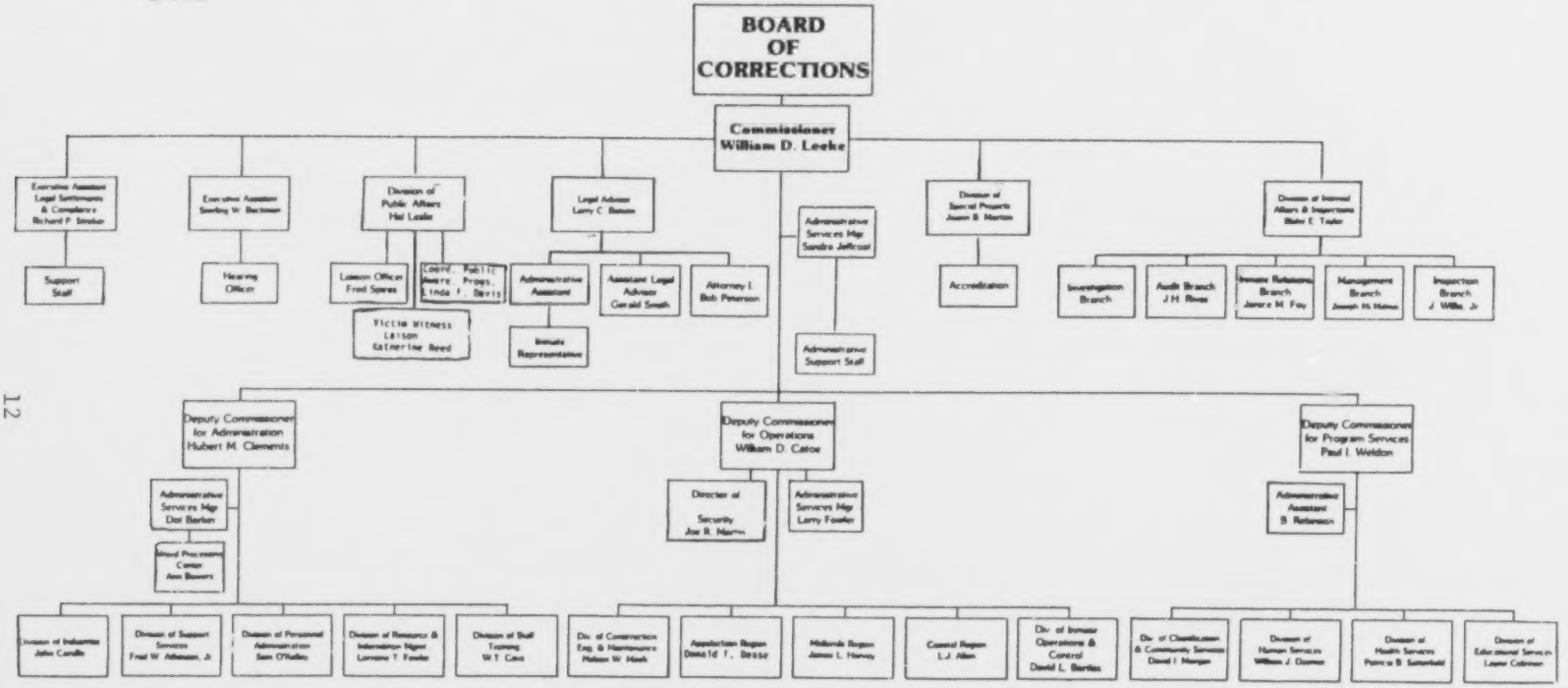
Coastal Correctional Region
Regional Administrator.....Lucious J. Allen
Coastal Work Release Center,
Superintendent.....Frank A. Smith
Lieber Correctional Institution, Warden.....Paul D. Taylor
MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Warden....Edsel T. Taylor

Palmer Work Release Center,
Superintendent.....Charles E. Grooms

*As of June 30, 1986

FIGURE 1

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is the administrative agency of South Carolina state government responsible for providing food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all adult offenders, age 17 and above, convicted of an offense against the State and sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding three months. As of June 30, 1986, SCDC had jurisdiction over 11,533* sentenced adult inmates of whom 814 were serving an indeterminate sentence under the Youthful Offender Act[1]. Also included, as SCDC "safekeepers," were 45 Death Row inmates for more details, see page 37 and Table 29 on page 102. In addition to the 11,533 inmates under SCDC jurisdiction, SCDC also had custody of other safekeepers for the counties, as well as unsentenced offenders sent by the courts for pre-sentence investigation under the Youthful Offender Act.

SCDC is headed by a Commissioner who is responsible to the State Board of Corrections, a six-member board appointed by the Governor upon advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor also serves on the Board as an ex-officio member. The Commissioner has overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and ensuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. Under the immediate supervision of the Office of the Commissioner are the Legal Advisor, Executive Assistant, and the Divisions of Special

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[1] The provisions of this Act are summarized in Appendix B, page 109. This Act provides indeterminate sentences of one to six years for offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 (extended to 25 with offender consent), placing them under the Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch. The Youthful Offender Program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department, providing all youthful offenders a complete range of administrative, evaluative, parole and aftercare services. There were 733 youthful offenders on parole under SCDC supervision in the community at the end of FY 1986. Parole decisions pertaining to, and the parole supervision of adult offenders are generally the responsibilities of the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections except for persons sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

*This figure does not include inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (see Pages 27 through 29 for further details of this Act) or YOA paroles.

Projects, Public Affairs, and Internal Affairs and Inspections. The Executive Assistant to the Commissioner for Legal Settlements and Compliance reports to the Commissioner on the monitoring of legal settlements.

To assist the Commissioner in system operations and program administration are three offices headed by Deputy Commissioners and 11 divisions supervised by Directors:

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has the major responsibility of coordinating all department-wide activities pertaining to resource and information management, personnel administration, training, industries, and support services. These five areas are individually the management responsibility of a division director, and a description of each is as follows:

1. The Division of Resource and Information Management encompasses the functions of planning, budgeting, statistical reporting and analysis, computer operations, system development and programming, offender records and financial accounting.

2. The Division of Personnel Administration develops and administers departmental personnel policies and procedures, and handles all personnel matters.

3. The Division of Training and Staff Development develops and implements employee training programs at all levels to meet agency needs.

4. The Division of Industries administers a prison industry program consisting of several production lines and four farming operations. These programs/operations provide work for inmates to help defray the cost of upkeep, and produce goods for other state agencies, institutions and political subdivisions. This division also oversees SCDC's transportation and communication operations.

5. The Division of Support Services directs purchasing, canteen, commissary and food service functions of the agency.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations is responsible for managing all security, construction, engineering, and maintenance operations statewide. The Deputy Commissioner receives reports from two divisions, a director of security and three regional administrators. Their respective offices and duties are described below:

1. The Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance provides the necessary coordination and supervision

required for the implementation and execution of the five-year capital improvements plan, manages all phases of new construction, and is the SCDC liaison with architects, engineers and contractors awarded bids for construction projects. Other responsibilities include management of projects which are constructed with inmate labor, and maintenance and operation of the physical plant facilities. The division also performs renovation projects and provides technical assistance to the institutional maintenance personnel, state, county and city officials.

2. The Division of Inmate Operations and Control directs and coordinates all administrative and operational activities relating to the movement, status and number of inmates in SCDC facilities and in designated facilities; provides administrative liaison with the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board, administers the Interstate Corrections Compact in this Agency and ensures compliance with State law and compact agreements. In addition, this division manages the inmate labor details to include contracting with counties and other aspects of the program.

3. The Director of Security manages the overall security posture at SCDC facilities, ensuring availability and serviceability of security equipment. In addition, the Director of Security ensures all security employees are properly trained in assigned duties, especially the effective response of the Reserve Emergency Platoons, Situation Control Teams and Corrections Emergency Response Teams. These units are selected security employees specially trained to respond to emergencies, such as riots or hostage situations.

4. Institutional operations are divided into three regions, headed by Regional Administrators. The Appalachian Correctional Region has administrative responsibilities for institutions in the upper part of the state. Institutions on the coast are part of the Coastal Correctional Region; the Midlands Correctional Region is made up of those institutions in mid-state South Carolina. Each Regional Administrator is responsible for ensuring all institutions located in their region operate effectively and efficiently.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services[2] is administratively responsible for defining, planning and developing a program delivery system that adequately meets the needs of the incarcerated. Delivering a broad spectrum of

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[2] For a list of programs and services administered by SCDC, see Appendix C, page 110.

services under the supervision of this office are the Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Human Services, Educational Services, and Health Services:

1. The Division of Classification and Community Services implements standardized procedures for inmate classification, administers the Youthful Offender Program as directed by the Youthful Offender Act, and supervises the placement of inmates in community programs, (e.g., Pre-Release and Work Release programs, the Employment Program, the Extended Work Release Program, Supervised Furlough programs and Early Release programs).

2. The Division of Human Services' field staff provides psychological, social, and specialized institutional services to inmates, and its central administrative staff provides service coordination and acquires external resources to supplement SCDC's efforts.

3. The Division of Educational Services develops and evaluates curricula for the educational needs of SCDC inmates under the Palmetto Unified School District. This division is comprised of academic, vocational, special education, career education, and library services.

4. The Division of Health Services renders medical, dental and psychiatric care to inmates through its medical and dental staff, and contractual agreements. It operates one infirmary and administers one under contract, one psychiatric unit, and coordinates the placement of inmates at the Byrnes Clinical Center and community hospitals as needed.

The aforementioned organizational structure of SCDC is illustrated in Figure 1, page 12.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

At the end of FY 1986, the Department of Corrections operated a total of 26 institutions, which are listed in Table 1, page 19 through 20. Figure 2, page 21, shows their location. Of these, six are work release centers, one is a pre-release center; one serves dually as a pre-release/work release center; one minimum-security functions dually as a geriatric/handicapped unit and female work release unit. Excluding the pre-release and work release centers, 11 institutions are minimum security, one is minimum-maximum security, one is medium security, three are medium-maximum security, and one is maximum security. Four of these SCDC institutions are primarily for younger offenders and house inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. One SCDC institution is exclusively for female inmates.

The total design capacity of these institutions at the end of FY 1986 was 6,987*, and the safe and reasonable operating capacity, as approved by the Budget and Control Board and adopted by the Board of Corrections in April, 1986, was 8,036*. The capacities for individual institutions are shown in Table 1, page 19 through 20. Capacity distributions are as follows: Appalachian Correctional Region - 2,247 design capacity, 2,582 safe and reasonable capacity; Midlands Correctional Region - 4,292 design capacity, 4,749 safe and reasonable capacity; and Coastal Correctional Region - 448* design capacity, 705* safe and reasonable capacity. The total average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction during FY 1986 (excluding YOA parolees and EPA releasees) was 10,755. Of these, 478 were housed in designated facilities, 196 were in the Extended Work Release Program, 514 were on Supervised Furlough, 88 were on Provisional Parole, and 180 were placed in non-SCDC locations[3]. Thus, on average, 9,299 inmates were housed in SCDC facilities, operating at 133% of design capacity and 116% of safe and reasonable capacity.

Institutions of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are located in three divisions of the State known as correctional regions (See Figure 2). The Appalachian, Coastal, and Midlands Regions are administered by regional administrators.

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* As of July 1, 1986, these figures will increase by 378, with the opening of Lieber Correctional Institution.

[3] These include the Byrnes Clinical Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, and the Criminal Justice Academy, other hospital facilities and those inmates on authorized absence.

Because of overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions/centers, and the desire of local entities to use prison labor, the Department has been housing state inmates in designated local facilities[4] since FY 1975, as provided for by legislation. At the end of FY 1986, 502 state inmates were held in designated local facilities in 41 counties. During the fiscal year, the average number of SCDC inmates held in designated local facilities was 478, or 4% of the total average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction.

Besides housing inmates in designated facilities, SCDC also placed certain inmates in other special locations because of their unique assignments or needs. A 34-bed unit of the Byrnes Clinical Center, administered and operated by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health (SCDMH), is designated to hold SCDC inmates undergoing and recuperating from general surgery. Whereas SCDMH provides the professional services, SCDC is responsible for the security staffing and procedures. In addition to inmate assignments to the State Law Enforcement Division, a number of eligible inmates participate in programs (Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole) that permit them to reside in the community under close supervision.

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[4] See FY 1975 and FY 1976 SCDC Annual Report for details of the origin of designated facilities.

TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

Institutions/Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Average Daily Population (ADP) FY 1986	Design Capacity[1]	ADP as Percentage of Design Capacity	Safe & Reasonable Operating Capacity[2]	ADP as Percentage of Safe & Reasonable Capacity
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center (BRPR/WRC)	*	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	184	143	128.7	180	102.2
Catawba Work Release Center (CaWRC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	92	86	107.0	96	95.8
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution (CACI)	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	575	528	108.9	528	108.9
Dutchman Correctional Institution (DCI)	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	560	528	106.1	528	106.1
Givens Youth Correction Center (GYCC)	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	123	68	180.9	102	120.6
Greenwood Correctional Center (GCC)	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	90	48	187.5	72	125.0
Liveasy Work Release Center (LiWRC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	92	96	95.8	96	95.8
Northside Correctional Center (NCC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	200	174	114.9	212	94.3
Perry Correctional Institution[3] (PCI)	3	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,094	576	189.9	768	142.4
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Aiken Youth Correction Center (AYCC)	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	291	224	129.9	253	115.0
Campbell Work Release Center (CWRC)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	148	100	148.0	100	148.0
Central Correctional Institution (CCI)	10	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	1,326	1,340	99.0	1,354	97.9
Goodman Correctional Institution (GCI)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	321	187	171.7	187	171.7
Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI)	9	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	926	544	170.2	768	120.6
Lower Savannah Work Release Center (LSWRC)	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	74	45	164.4	48	154.2
Manning Correctional Institution (MCI)	11	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	522	356	146.6	386	135.2
Midlands Reception and Evaluation[4] Center (MR&EC)	10	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates undergoing intake processing	274	194	141.2	194	141.2

TABLE 1 - Continued

Institutions/Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Average Daily Population (ADP) FY 1986	Design Capacity [1]	ADP as Percentage of Design Capacity	Safe & Reasonable Operating Capacity [2]	ADP as Percentage of Safe & Reasonable Capacity
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION								
State Park Correctional Center (SPCC)	9	Minimum	Males and Females, ages 17 and up—two separate units	219*	250	87.6	250	87.6
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit	—		Male, primarily geriatric/handicapped inmates					
Women's Work Release Unit	—		Female, inmates on work release and employment programs					
Stevenson Correctional Institution (SCI)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	171	129	132.6	152	112.5
Walden Correctional Institution (WCI)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	211	150	140.7	152	138.8
Wateree River Correctional Institution (WRCI)	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	622	456	136.4	492	126.4
Watkins Pre-Release Center (WPRC)	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on pre-release programs	133	144	92.4	144	92.4
Women's Correctional Center (WCC)	9	Minimum/ Maximum	Female, ages 17 and up	348	173	201.2	269	129.4
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Coastal Work Release Center (CoWRC)	15	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	146	158	92.4	158	92.4
**Lieber Correctional Institution (LCI)	16	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	**116	**378	-	**378	-
MacDougall Youth Correction Center (MYCC)	14	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	460	240	191.7	472	97.5
Palmer Work Release Center (PWRC)	13	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	97	50	194.0	75	129.3

Source: Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Operations Quarterly Capacities Report, June 30, 1986; Board reports of the Division of Resource and Information Management, July 1985-June 1986.

[1]Design capacity is the planned capacity of the facility at the time of construction or acquisition, modified as appropriate to include subsequent changes resulting from add-on construction, major renovations, etc.

[2]The Safe and Reasonable Operating Capacity, after meeting approval of the Budget and Control Board, was adopted in March, 1983, by the Board of Corrections.

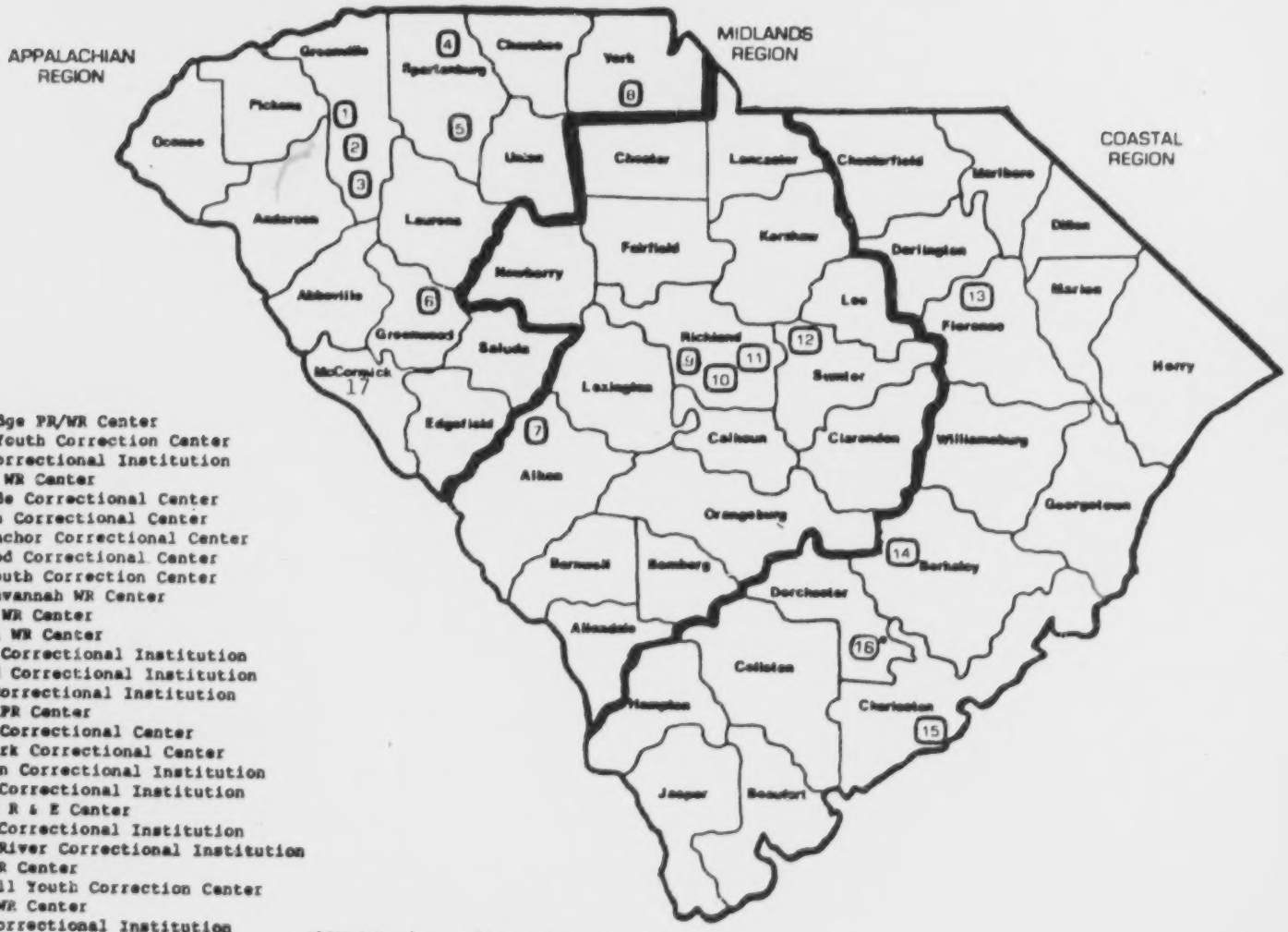
[3]The reception and evaluation component at Perry Correctional Institution provides intake services for the Appalachian Region.

[4]This center serves as a regional intake service center for both the Midlands and Coastal Regions.

*This is the total average number of inmates at State Park Correctional Center (SPCC).
**The design capacity and maximum safe and reasonable capacity for Lieber Correctional Institution was not made official until July 1, 1986. However, inmates were housed here from June 11 due to Nelson suit compliance. Average daily population reflects the average count during the last 19 days.

FIGURE 2

LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS AS OF JUNE 30, 1986



1. Blue Ridge PR/WR Center
2. Givens Youth Correction Center
3. Perry Correctional Institution
4. Livesay WR Center
   Northside Correctional Center
5. Dutchman Correctional Center
   Cross Anchor Correctional Center
6. Greenwood Correctional Center
7. Aiken Youth Correction Center
   Lower Savannah WR Center
8. Catawba WR Center
9. Campbell WR Center
   Goodman Correctional Institution
   Kirkland Correctional Institution
   Walden Correctional Institution
   Watkins PR Center
   Women's Correctional Center
   State Park Correctional Center
   Stevenson Correctional Institution
10. Central Correctional Institution
    Midlands R & E Center
11. Manning Correctional Institution
12. Wateree River Correctional Institution
13. Palmer WR Center
14. MacDougall Youth Correction Center
15. Coastal WR Center
16. Lieber Correctional Institution

*Official opening of Lieber Correctional Inst. is scheduled for July 1, 1986

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from county-operated prison systems to state-administered institutions and from a single state penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State. The following summary of significant developments and events during this evolution provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.[5]

Dual Prison System and Creation of SCDC

As a humane alternative to cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, the General Assembly passed an act which transferred the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State and established the State Penitentiary during the 1860's. This act stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons. Shortly thereafter, the counties' demands for labor for building and maintaining roads prompted the reversal of this provision. By 1930, county supervisors assumed full authority to choose either to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. This dual prison system of state-administered facilities and local prison and jail operations resulted in inequitable treatment of prisoners and caused widespread criticism of the system. In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning state and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded to a network of penal facilities throughout the State. Changes reflecting the evolution of correctional philosophy to include educational and vocational training along with productive work programs were also experienced. Despite notable improvements, overcrowding and mismanagement prevailed. As a result, the state correctional system was reorganized, and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. But the autonomy of the state and local systems remained intact, and the dual prison system continued.

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime rates soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems were related to the absence of adequate planning and programming, the inefficiency of resource utilization and the inequitable distribution of services. Therefore, reform of the total adult corrections system in South Carolina was necessary.

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[5] For greater details of these developments and events, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

Consolidation of the South Carolina Adult Corrections System

While the problems of the dual prison system and the need for system reform had long been recognized, the major impetus for reform of the South Carolina adult corrections system was the 1973 Adult Corrections Study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP). The major recommendations of this study were the elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a consolidated state system and regionalization of SCDC operations. Under the proposed consolidated system, the State would be responsible for all long-term adult offenders, ensuring humane treatment, providing confinement, programs and services close to their home communities. Under the proposed regionalization, the State would be divided into ten correctional regions, each with regional corrections coordinating offices. The coordinating offices would be headed by regional administrators. Each office would be responsible for administration of all SCDC facilities in the area. This would include the development, coordination and support of regional correctional programs in their respective regions, in coordination with the Department's central headquarters. Such regionalization was designed to provide improved planning, coordination and administration of SCDC operations and to facilitate effective and efficient utilization of local community resources.

While some recommendations in the Adult Corrections Study were modified in the course of implementation, the overall concept was adopted as policy by the State Board of Corrections, and steps were immediately taken to consolidate and regionalize the adult corrections system in South Carolina. The major step toward consolidation was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation passed in June, 1974, gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the Department. Either voluntarily or through negotiations with SCDC officials, counties began transferring their long-term prisoners to the State and closing their prison operations in May, 1973. And for the first time in the history of South Carolina corrections, all prisoners sentenced to more than 90 days were systematically processed and classified through the Department. Many were then returned to local jurisdictions to continue their involvement in public work programs.

This period in South Carolina saw many of the larger counties move away from the county supervisor form of administration to the county council manager system of government. All metropolitan counties except Anderson decided to end their involvement with county prison camps and turned many of the camps over to the Department, which sorely needed additional room for its growing number of state prisoners. It continued to

be permissible for any county to operate its own prison camp, provided the facility met certain basic standards. This local option was carried out when the Department, through agreement with the jurisdiction's governing body, designated the facility to be suitable to house state inmates. Since May 1, 1973, most counties have closed their prisons or converted them to other use. As of June 30, 1986, only seven counties operate prisons as separate facilities. Other counties operate combined facilities for detainees and sentenced inmates, county jails, correctional centers, overnight lockups, detention centers and/or law enforcement centers.

The assumption of county prisoners and the closing of many local prison systems enabled the Department to take steps toward the ultimate regionalization of SCDC operations. One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization was the alignment of adjacent planning districts into correctional regions. Continual in-house studies of the geographic distribution of offenders, and cost-benefit analysis of resource utilization resulted in the Department's decision in FY 1975 to reduce the proposed number of correctional regions from the ten originally recommended by the Adult Correctional Study to four. Further in-depth examination of regionalization was undertaken as an integral part of the Ten Year Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan developed in FY 1977. The distribution of SCDC facilities throughout the State, the commitment trends of the inmate population, the Department's manpower and financial resources and the capital improvement requirements suggested that the Department further reduce the number of correctional regions from four to three. This reduction was implemented; and by the end of FY 1979, three correctional regions -- Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal -- were established and became fully operational through regional corrections coordinating offices. Although configuration and facility alignment changes have occurred, the current configuration is found in Figure 2 on page 21.

Population Trends

SCDC's efforts to regionalize were made more difficult by the fact that this occurred during a time of unprecedented increases in crime in South Carolina, as well as throughout the nation. As a result of increasing crime, the counties' transfer of inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, the Department experienced an unprecedented influx of offenders through the state corrections system during FY 1975. The number of inmates under state jurisdiction on June 30, 1975, (5,658) was 53% higher than on the same date the previous year (3,693). There was also an increase of more than 30% in the *average* daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975 (from 3,542 to 4,618). However, this percentage increase was

surpassed during FY 1976 when the average daily population under SCDC jurisdiction (6,264) increased by 35.6% over the FY 1975 figure, the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history. Such increases in the number of inmates under state jurisdiction have been among the severest in the nation, as indicated by a nationwide survey of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

The dramatic increases in inmate population in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 resulted in intensified overcrowding in SCDC facilities, as well as a constant strain on the Department's financial resources. The Department was forced to focus primary attention on solving the problems of overcrowding and limited financial resources. Short-term and long-range strategies directed toward overcoming either or both problems have involved renovation of existing facilities; realignment of existing space use; acquisition of additional facilities; expanded use of designated facilities; revision of Youthful Offender institutional release policies; revision of fiscal policies and procedures; introduction of economizing measures; revision of capital improvement plans; implementation of the Extended Work Release Program as an alternative to continued incarceration, and implementation of an Earned Work Credit Program, providing reduction in time to serve for inmates participating in productive work.

Partly as a result of SCDC's implementation of program alternatives to incarceration, and partly because of a stabilization of commitments to the correctional system, the dramatic population increase in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 did not persist. Inmate population continued to increase but at a more moderate rate, and in FY 1977-81 stabilization in the population level was witnessed. However, this population stabilization did not continue in FY 1982 when the average daily population increased 6.5% over Fiscal Year 1981. Annual population increase rates during the last five years ranged between 2.7% to 9.2%. (Table 3, page 47, shows the average inmate population for Fiscal Years 1967-1986.)

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN FY 1986

The Department of Corrections continued to be in the public eye during Fiscal Year 1986. Continued prison overcrowding, compliance with the *Nelson v. Leeke* lawsuit, publicized prison disturbances, other legislation and the passing of the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act contributed to increased public awareness of criminal justice issues and the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

The implementation of programs and policies aimed at reducing the inmate population to a manageable level, phased-in compliance with the *Nelson* settlement, plans for the construction of additional prisons, and renovations of existing prisons were priorities in Fiscal Year 1986. An additional EPA rollback during the fiscal year helped relieve overcrowding. Construction of a medium/maximum facility in McCormick County began and is scheduled to open in Fiscal Year 1987. During the year, the Office of Legal Settlements and Compliance continued to work closely with the Classification Branch to ensure that an objective classification system for placement and reassignment of inmates was developed and implemented. A Victim/Witness Liaison was hired by the Department.

The Department of Corrections received a great deal of attention during the fiscal year due to disturbances such as the helicopter escape from Perry Correctional Institution, the major disturbance/riot at Kirkland Correctional Institution which resulted in approximately $732,000 in damages, and the disturbance at Perry Correctional Institution incited by three major participants but resulting in little or no damages.

In response to the valuable services correctional officers perform for the State of South Carolina, Governor Riley proclaimed the week of May 4-10 as South Carolina Correctional Officer Week.

Inmate Population Gains

In Fiscal Year 1986, SCDC's average daily jurisdictional inmate population (excluding YOA pre-sentence, YOA parolees, EPA releasees, and non-death row safekeepers) was 10,755 (an increase of 734 (7.4%) over FY 1985). This continued a trend of increasing average daily populations, although this year's increase was not as great as the 9.2% increase in FY 1983. Of the average 10,755, 9,299 were housed in SCDC facilities, 478 in designated facilities, 798 in community programs (Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole), and the remaining 180, in other non-SCDC state facilities by special assignments (the Governor's Mansion, Criminal Justice Academy, State Hospital, etc.). At the

beginning of FY 1986, SCDC's safe and reasonable operating capacity was 7,976. In April, 1986, the safe and reasonable capacity increased to 8,036. At year end, SCDC was operating at 116% of that capacity.

Institutional Changes and Capital Improvements

Operational and administrative activities during the year were consistently marked by priority efforts to comply with all requirements of the *Nelson* Decree, especially those relating to elimination of double celling in lockup cells and the population ceiling at the Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center (MR&EC), the MR&EC Annex and the MR&E Holding Unit.

Early in Fiscal Year 1986, funding was secured to construct a 600-bed facility in McCormick County, and a 288-bed Reception and Evaluation Center in the Broad River Road Complex.

In February, 1986, the Board of Corrections authorized the South Carolina Department of Corrections to attempt to obtain necessary funds and approval to construct two temporary structures, and to study the feasibility of constructing three additional units for the purpose of housing inmates.

On March 12, 1986, the Budget and Control Board authorized the SCDC to borrow monies from existing Capital Improvement Funds for the purpose of constructing two temporary structures for the housing of inmates. It was decided that one 96-bed temporary structure would be constructed at the Manning Correctional Institution (MCI), and the second 96-bed structure would be constructed at the Goodman Correctional Institution. Construction of the 96-bed temporary housing unit at MCI was completed on June 13, and the unit became operational on June 16, 1986. On June 30, 1986, there were 93 inmates in the unit. The second 96-bed temporary structure is under construction at the Goodman Correctional Institution with an estimated completion date of early August, 1986.

During 1985-86 legislative session, the South Carolina Department of Corrections requested funding for construction of five major correctional institutions. The recently passed bond bill authorizes funding for three such facilities. Sites for two of these institutions have been selected (Allendale and Columbia), and one site remains to be chosen.

Implementation of the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) And Supervised Furlough Program

In June of 1983, the South Carolina General Assembly passed the "Prison Overcrowding Powers Act" (EPA) to provide an emergency

release mechanism to relieve prison overcrowding. The Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency when the prison population exceeds the "safe and reasonable operating capacity" for 30 consecutive days, thereby empowering the Board of Corrections to advance by 30, 60, or 90 days, the "max-out" release date[6] of non-violent offenders[7] with sentences greater than nine months. Non-violent offenders with a sentence of nine months or less receive only a fraction of the advancement. All eligible inmates in, or admitted to the prison system during the EPA emergency are also qualified for the advancement/early release. Inmates released early via the EPA provisions are placed in the community and remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections (DPCC) until expiration of their sentences.

The Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act has been amended since 1983. In June, 1986, the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act was passed; specifying that eligible prisoners for release must be evaluated on risk pursuant to release. Priority will be given to prisoners who have served a substantial portion of their sentence. However, qualified prisoners with two years or more sentences may not be released before they would normally be eligible for parole. Calculation of parole eligibility is to be based on actual time served in incarceration not reduced by earned credits under any provision of the law. Rather than specifying the advancement of release dates, the new provision permits up to 200 screened non-violent inmates to be released monthly under the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections until the emergency declaration is lifted.

Implementation of EPA affects inmates' "max-out" release dates and accordingly, eligibility for other programs related to the max-out date. The major program affected is the Supervised Furlough II (SFII) Program authorized on June 13, 1983.

Prior to passage of the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act, under the SFII statute, non-violent offenders who were within six months of their maxout date and had served at least six months with a clear disciplinary record, were eligible to be placed in intensive community supervision by DPCC while

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6 Thus the Act does not affect parole eligibility.

7 Non-violent offenders exclude habitual offenders and those convicted of Murder, Armed Robbery, Sexual Assault, Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, Kidnapping or Trafficking in Illegal Drugs.

remaining in SCDC jurisdiction. An EPA declaration resulted in an advancement of max-out dates for those eligible, and since SFII eligibility is six months prior to max-out, there was a corresponding advancement of SFII eligibility. Inmates became eligible for SFII as a result of the EPA advancement of max-out date and some inmates were thus under SFII supervision for 180 days (i.e., full duration of the SFII Program), then, were re-assigned to EPA supervision for the remainder of their sentences. Thus, an inmate could be released from institutional incarceration more than 180 days prior to his scheduled max-out release date. Inmates affected by EPA but not eligible/approved for SFII were placed directly to EPA supervision and thus to the jurisdiction of the DPCC.
The EPA was first invoked by the Governor on September 2, 1983, and the amount of a full advancement (rollback) was 90 days. As overcrowding continued, the Act was invoked again -- in March, 1985, and in June, 1985. On both occasions, a 90-day advancement was implemented. Since the state of emergency had not been lifted at any time since the first rollback, all eligible inmates in SCDC at that time with a sentence greater than nine months could receive a maximum of 270 days advancement of sentence. The fourth rollback occurred December, 1985. Between September 16, 1983, and June 30, 1986, 1,453 inmates were released from SCDC institutions directly to the EPA Program and 3,517 were placed on the SFII Program.

In FY 1986, 713 inmates were placed directly on EPA and 1,203 were placed directly on SFII, of whom 915 were eligible at the time of placement because of EPA. As of June 30, 1986, 655 were in the community being supervised under EPA and 551 were under SFII.

Legislation Directly Affecting the South Carolina Department of Corrections

During the past two years, publicized criminal cases and the public's desire for harsher punishment for crimes has led to increased citizen awareness of crime and legislation for stricter punishment for violent crimes. Numerous bills relating to crime and punishment have been introduced and analyzed to determine their impact on the Department of Corrections and the inmate population over the past two years. Among these bills, the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act, a comprehensive piece of legislation designed to relieve overcrowding and meet the desire of the public for tougher sentences, was passed.

Specifically, the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvement Act provides for the definition of non-violent offenders, redefines the accrual of good time, introduces educational credits for non-violent offenders, re-structures the emergency release program, and Supervised Furlough and specifies

"tougher" sentencing for select violent crimes, and repeat offenders.

Under the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act, Community diversion programs include Shock Probation, restitution centers and Intensive Supervision Probation. These programs will be under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections (DPCC). SCDC will have direct involvement in the Shock Probation program. Under this program, non-violent offenders committed for five years or less, who are less than 25 years of age, will be incarcerated for a term of 90 days by SCDC as a condition of probation.

The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act specifies that all inmates in SCDC custody irrespective of sentence accrue good time at the rate of twenty days for each month served. Inmates in local correctional facilities will accrue good time at one day for every two days served. Good time forfeited for disciplinary infractions may not be restored.

The earned work credit program was revised to allow inmates to receive work credit if they are enrolled in an academic program. However, inmates with life sentences will not be eligible for any work/educational credits. Inmates convicted of violent crimes will not be eligible for any educational credits. Inmates at local correctional facilities can be required to perform labor on the "public works or ways."

Changes to the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) by the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act resulted in the requirements that only non-violent offenders be eligible, and only after they are evaluated for risk and are eligible for parole (or have less than a two year sentence). Calculation for parole eligibility will be based on actual time incarcerated, not reduced by earned credits. The emergency release request/provision will specify the number of prisoners to be released rather than the advancement of days.

The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act specifies that inmates who are not in the highest trusty grade and who are assigned to a work detail outside the confinement of any correctional facility be required to wear uniforms with stripes, and violent offenders on the work release program cannot be placed in the community in which the offense was committed. Violent offenders are to be excluded from the Supervised Furlough Program, and no persons convicted of Criminal Sexual Conduct I or II, or Murder may participate in extended work release.

Either the death penalty or a sentence of life imprisonment without possibility of parole until the service of 30 years is prescribed for persons convicted of murder in which one or more

aggravating circumstances are found. Where no aggravating circumstances are found, the penalty shall be life imprisonment without parole eligibility until the service of 20 years. Earned work credits and good-time credits may not be applied to reduce the mandatory time of prisoners sentenced under these provisions. Additionally, when the Governor commutes a sentence of death, the commutee is not eligible for parole. Upon the conviction or adjudication of Murder, the court must conduct a separate proceeding to determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to life imprisonment or death.

The Firearms Provision of the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act states that any person convicted of committing or attempting to commit a violent crime while in possession of a firearm or knife will receive a five year mandatory sentence (consecutive or concurrent) and will not be eligible for parole, work release, or extended work release. The five years will not be suspended and while the person may earn good time/work credits, credits may not be used to complete a term of imprisonment in less than five years.

Changes in parole eligibility statuses exclude multiple offenders from parole. Violent offenders will not be paroled without the consent of 2/3 of the DPCC board. Anyone denied parole will have their case reviewed every two years. Persons paroled for medical reasons cannot be more than one year away from their parole eligibility date, and a psychiatric or psychological evaluation is required for those serving a total of 10 years.

Other provisions under the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act affect court transitions and the placement of future correctional facilities.

Earned Work Credit Program (EWCP)

SCDC's overcrowding situation would have been much worse had it not been for the impact of the Earned Work Credit Program and the Extended Work Release Program on reducing facility population. The EWCP was authorized as part of the Litter Control Act signed into law by the Governor on May 5, 1978. In addition to providing for the use of inmates for litter control and removal, the Act amended Section 24-13-230 of the 1976 *S.C. Code of Laws*, and authorized SCDC's Commissioner to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned productive duty. Earned Work Credits were to be awarded on the basis of performance on the assigned job as well as job classification level. The job levels and the credits for a full-time job requiring more than four hours work per day are as follows:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.
Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.
Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.
Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Those assigned to part-time jobs, requiring up to four hours each work day, can earn one-half of the amount of credits shown above.

During FY 1986, an average of 8,258 inmates (or 77 percent of the SCDC average daily population) were productively engaged and earned credits towards their time to serve. An additional 811 inmates, on the average, worked on jobs but due to their sentence category were not eligible for motivational work credits as specified by the Litter Control Act. Among those eligible for motivational work credit, a total of 790,122 credits were earned during this period for a productivity average of 96 credit days per inmate. These credits ultimately will result in an earlier release date for each of these inmates at an average of 57 days per 100 credit days earned for those released with sentence served and 100 days per 100 credit days for those paroled. A detailed breakdown of the daily average of inmates in each job assignment and the total and average number of work credits generated by each job during this period is presented in Table 26 in the Statistical Section, pages 93 through 99. The profile of inmates at each job level of productive work close to the end of FY 1986 was as follows:

LEVEL	FULL TIME	PART TIME	NUMBER OF INMATES
2 (One day credit for each two days worked)	3,507	--	3,507 (30.4%)
3 (One day credit for each three days worked)	2,312	20	2,332 (20.2%)
5 (One day credit for each five days worked)	1,590	95	1,685 (14.6%)
7 (One day credit for each seven days worked)	976	163	1,139 (9.9%)
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	2,870	--	2,870 (24.9%)
TOTAL	11,255	278	11,533(100.0%)

* Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, administrative disciplinary action, unassigned, or on Death Row.

The Earned Work Credit Program was conceived as a strategy to stabilize inmate population, thereby controlling the spiraling long-term capital improvements and operating costs. The effects of earned work credits on the SCDC population level and operational costs have resulted in the reduction of time served of released inmates. Between July 1, 1985, and June 30, 1986, 6,369 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 4,735 inmates (74%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Act.[8]

The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act revised the earned work credit program to allow certain inmates to receive work credits if they are enrolled in an academic program. However, inmates with life sentences and violent offenders will not be eligible for work or educational credits. This provision became effective with the Act, June 3, 1986.

Extended Work Release Program (EWRP)

Since legislative authorization on June 13, 1977, the EWRP has continued to facilitate the placement of eligible inmates in communities residing with family sponsors, thereby relieving work release bedspace for other inmates. Amended June 15, 1981, selection criteria for the EWRP now provides the exceptional regular work release resident, convicted of a first and not more than a second offense, the opportunity to reside with an approved community sponsor and to be gainfully employed in the community.[9] Each extended work release participant must have satisfactorily participated in regular work release, exhibited a desire to become a law-abiding citizen, and satisfied other criteria set forth by departmental policy. Participants in EWRP report to work release centers and are required to reimburse SCDC $21.00 a week for supervision. Amended in June, 1986, extended work release participants are further restricted to exclude persons convicted of violent crimes or convicted of attempting to commit a violent crime while in possession of a firearm or a knife. During FY 1986, 340 inmates were placed on EWRP; 234 successfully completed the program and were released or paroled from SCDC, 165 were transferred to other programs, or were terminated for rule violations. The number of inmates in

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[8] Of the remaining 1,634 inmates released, 330 had earned work credit, but because of a combination of circumstances were not affected in their release eligibility.

[9] Before the amendment, only inmates convicted of non-violent crimes were allowed to participate in the EWRP.

the program averaged 194 during the fiscal year, and on June 30, 1986, 167 program participants were residing with community sponsors rather than being housed in SCDC facilities.

Health Services Division

Fiscal Year 1986 was the first of a three-year plan for implementing Nelson Settlement health care requirements. Compliance was near 100%, including acquisition of required new staff and equipment.

Correctional Medical Systems (CMS) was selected to provide contract health care for inmates of the Coastal Region. CMS began service on an interim basis at Lieber Correctional Institution at the end of the fiscal year. Full implementation is expected during the coming year. Solicitation for a firm to provide contractual health care at McCormick Correctional Institution began in May, 1986.

The contract with Martin Segal Company, to review all hospital bills prior to payment to determine if fees are appropriate and treatment and services consistent with medical diagnosis, terminated at the end of the fiscal year. The results indicate that generally, hospital bills are correct as rendered.

In the area of mental health services, changes at Gilliam Psychiatric Center (GPC) during FY 1986 should result in improved quality of care and a greater clinical focus. Special training workshops conducted by specialists were offered during the year, and a Quality Assurance Supervisor and oversight committee were established. In addition, GPC moved from a one treatment team approach to a multi-treatment team approach. This along with the hiring of additional staff allows more intense contact with clients and a more clinical focus.

Correctional Industries and Farming Operations

During Fiscal Year 1986, Prison Industries had gross sales of approximately 6 million dollars.

In order to encourage the use of SCDC's industries work force and products, Governor Richard Riley established a prison industry task force (comprised of legislators, businessmen and women, and private citizens) to explore ways that Prison Industries could be expanded. The Task Force made its report to Governor Riley in late June, and their recommendations are presently under study. The task force stated that Prison Industries has the potential to double its sales within the next several years and to set as a goal 5% of the gross purchases made by the State of South Carolina.

Prison Industries began installing equipment at the Lieber Correctional Institution in Dorchester County. This plant will be involved in repair and renovation of heavy equipment. It is anticipated that the plant will be in full operation by late August, 1986.

Plans have been made to relocate the Tag Plant from CCI to a facility in the Broad River Road area. Other programs have been designated for the new institutions at McCormick and Allendale.

The Agricultural Branch completed the first phase of the dairy complex, and is presently producing and processing chocolate and white milk for inmate consumption. The new dairy is operating very efficiently, and plans are now being made to complete the feedlot section. Money has been approved for this expansion.

The Agricultural Branch completed installation of approximately 600 acres of a $200,000 irrigation system. The irrigation system is financed from timber sales authorized under state law.

Personnel Administration and Training

Hiring and recruiting activities were of primary importance during FY 1986. The Agency was allocated 849 new positions, the majority of which had been recruited for and staffed by year-end.

The Correctional Officers Screening (basic skills) Test, developed and tested during FY 1985, was implemented during FY 1986. To date, it has proven to be an effective screening mechanism for correctional officer applicants.

Employee orientation and supervisory training for the Employee Assistance Program began in August, 1985. Developed to aid in the detection and treatment of job-related stress and other extraneous problems occurring outside of the work place, the program has been well received and participation has exceeded expectations.

In compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), a comprehensive policy was developed and implemented that addressed hours of work and overtime hours, as well as overtime compensation. As a result of FLSA, a new leave and attendance reporting system was implemented Agency-wide which provides for the calculation and payment of overtime hours.

Division of Human Services

After the first year of a three-year Health/Mental Health Staffing Study, the Division of Human Services added institutional social work staff to meet the social worker -

general population inmate ratio goal of 1/150. Staff was also added to the administrative segregation units and to the Habilitation Unit for the Developmentally Disabled Offender at the Stevenson Correctional Institution. Contractual psychological consultation at institutional social work services and mental health related components was also initiated.

After the development and orientation of the SCDC Adult Sexual Offender Treatment Program at Perry Correctional Institution, Kirkland Correctional Institution, Manning Correctional Institution and Central Correctional Institution during FY 1985, services began to be provided as part of a pilot effort to implement the program during FY 1986.

Aided by the South Carolina Commission of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, the initial development of an eight-hour alcohol and drug education course for inmates was completed during FY 1986.

Reaccreditation was received for the SCDC Clinical Pastoral Education Program.

Inmate Classification

A comprehensive objective classification plan with provisions for initial classification, reclassification and internal classification was refined during FY 1986. Initial and reclassification instruments were designed and detailed instructions/manuals were written. This classification system is being continually monitored and evaluated, and plans are being made for validation.

With SCDC's classification system receiving national recognition, the Classification Branch was called on to provide technical assistance and information to states referred by the American Correctional Association, the National Institute of Corrections, and other organizations. Classification representatives from Alabama, Louisiana, and Maryland visited South Carolina to observe and discuss SCDC classification procedures.

Accreditation

The South Carolina Department of Corrections continued its participation in standards compliance and accreditation with the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Previously awarded accreditation certificates valid for three year periods were the Youthful Offender Branch -- Parole Field Service, Palmer Work Release Center, Dutchman Correctional Institution, Watkins Pre-Release Center, and Cross Anchor Correctional Institution.

During FY 1986, the Livesay Work Release Center in Spartanburg was successfully audited and awarded initial accreditation for

three years. Accreditation efforts continue at the State Park Correctional Center. Also accreditation contracts were signed with the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections for the Campbell Work Release Center in Columbia and for re-accreditation of the Dutchman Correctional Institution in Spartanburg County.

Death Row

As set forth by South Carolina Law, for those persons convicted of Murder and sentenced to death, SCDC has the responsibility of "providing a death chamber and all necessary appliances for inflicting such penalty by electrocution" (Section 24-3-540, S. C. Code of Laws). Since the amendment and passage of the current death penalty law in June, 1977, SCDC has been housing these inmates on Death Row at CCI as safekeepers for the county. During the year, SCDC received 12 inmates to Death Row, and at the end of the fiscal year, there were 45 individuals on Death Row. Of the offenders received this year, 5 were white and 7 were black, all were male and sentenced for Murder. Their ages ranged from 20 to 55, with an overall average age of 30. They were engaged in varying stages of the appeals process with an average stay on Death Row of 3 years, 2 months.

Since reinstatement of capital punishment in 1977, SCDC has received 59 Death Row inmates. Since 1977, fourteen inmates have been removed from the Death Row count: four had their death sentences commuted to life; five were resentenced; one was retried, found not guilty, and released from SCDC; two died; and two have been executed (one in FY 1985, and one in FY 1986).

Division of Public Affairs

During recent years, the Department of Corrections has been thrust into the public eye due to prison overcrowding, litigation, publicized cases of violent crimes and inmate disturbances. Consequently, the Division of Public Affairs developed a plan during FY 1986 to establish a better working relationship with victims' rights groups and to educate the public and SCDC employees concerning these issues. To accomplish this, agency personnel are being consulted for media input, a special-topic videotape operation for agency and public use is being offered, an organized speaker's bureau was established and a victims' liaison was hired.

GRANT ASSISTANCE DURING FY 1986*

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education:

- Chapter I (formerly Title I) to supplement and upgrade educational programs within the South Carolina Department of Corrections for youths under 21 years of age: $311,542 for July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

- Direct service delivery (Public Law 94-142) to provide special education for the handicapped (learning disabilities), age 21 and under: $41,715 for July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

- Adult Basic Education to hire teachers and furnish supplies for basic education programs at multi-grade levels: $146,577 for July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

- Chapter II (formerly Title IV, Part B) to furnish instructional materials and equipment at the institutional library to enhance educational programs: $4,330 for July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

- Vocational Education Act (VEA) to provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: $352,542 for July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

Through the S.C. State Library Board:

- Library Services - Book collection improvement for the South Carolina Department of Corrections' libraries: $17,000 for July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

JTPA (Job Training Partnership Act) through the Governor's Office:

- JTPA Services - (a combination of Linkage and Transition Services of previous years) to supplement the 30-day work release program and assist incarcerated offenders to attain a comprehensive transition into the labor market: $293,000 for July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

- JTPA - to provide training skills in Auto Mechanics, Brickmasonry, and Welding at Aiken Youth Correction Center: $114,542 for July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

Through the National Institute of Corrections:

- For Prison Industry Marketing Plan: $25,000 for April 1, 1985, to September 30, 1986.

Through S.C. Energy Research Foundation - Clemson University:

- To build an ethanol plant at Wateree: $350,000 for December 1, 1984, to March 31, 1988.

U.S. Department of Justice (through the Governor's Office):

- To develop a Demographically Disaggregated Flow model of the South Carolina Criminal Justice System to Facilitate Prison Population Projections: $7,689 for April 30, 1986, to June 30, 1986.

*Amount approved by grantor/agency.

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING FY 1986[10]

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections

Inmate Guide

Youthful Offender Services Information Guide

Community Services Information Guide

Quarterly Report on *Nelson v. Leeke*

Newsletters/Pamphlets

The Intercom, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Division of Public Affairs

About Face, newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates

"We Think You Ought to Know. . .," prepared by the Division of Public Affairs

The Two-Minute Warning, prepared by the Deputy Commissioner for Administration

Operation Get Smart: An Inside View of Crime and Imprisonment

Special Reports

Annual Permanent Improvements Plan for Fiscal Year 1984-85

Correctional Officers Training Manual

SCDC Employees Training Manual

Classification Branch Training Manual

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[10] For previous SCDC publications and documents, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Detailed inmate and personnel statistics are presented on pages 45 through 105. Tables 7 to 13 therein delineate the characteristics of inmates admitted to SCDC during FY 1986. Tables 14 to 23 describe the inmate population in SCDC at the end of FY 1986. Tables 24 to 26 pertain to inmates released from SCDC during FY 1986. The following provides an overview of inmate population flow and characteristics.

Average Population and Facility Occupancy in FY 1986

- During FY 1986, on an average daily basis, SCDC had 10,755 incarcerated inmates under its jurisdiction (including inmates on supervised furlough but excluding inmates on EPA). For every 100 inmates, 86 were housed in SCDC facilities, 5 in Designated Facilities, and 9 were placed in other locations.

- SCDC's average daily population in FY 1986 increased by 7.4% over FY 1985.

- SCDC facilities continued to be overcrowded in FY 1986, although total design capacity and safe and reasonable operating capacity had increased by 60 beds by fiscal year end. Overall, SCDC facilities were housing about one and one-third times the number of inmates they were designed to hold. Based on the safe and reasonable capacity, Goodman Correctional Institution was most overcrowded (70% above its rated capacity).

- Based on design capacity, 21 of the 26 SCDC facilities were overcrowded on an average daily basis; based on the safe and reasonable operating capacity, 18 facilities were overcrowded.

Profile of Inmates Admitted to SCDC During FY 1986

The profile of 7,397 admissions recorded by the Correctional Information System during FY 1986, is as follows:

- For every 100 inmates admitted, 40 were white male, 52 non-white male, 3 white female and 5 non-white female.

- Forty-three (43) out of every 100 inmates admitted were from the Appalachian Region, 28 from the Midlands Region, and 29 from the Coastal Region.

- The most common offenses[11] among admissions were: Larceny (17 out of 100 inmates admitted were convicted of this offense), Dangerous Drugs (12/100), Burglary (11/100), Traffic Offenses[12] (10/100), Assault (7/100).

- The average age for inmates admitted in FY 1986 was 29 years. Generally as groups, non-whites were somewhat younger (by two years) than whites.

- For every 100 inmates admitted, 12 were 19 years of age or younger and 51 between 20 to 29 years of age (63, or almost two-thirds, therefore, were 29 years of age or younger).

- Inmates admitted in FY 1986 had an average sentence of 4 years and 10 months. (This average is nine months less than in FY 1985, but one month more than in 1982.)

- Generally, non-white male admissions had longer average sentences than white males (5 years 2 months for the former, 4 years 9 months for the latter). Female admissions had shorter average sentences than males. (Notable differences in types of offenses/nature of crimes may contribute to variations in sentence.)

- For every 100 admissions, 12 had a YOA sentence and 34 had a sentence of a year or less. During FY 1986, the number of YOA's admitted decreased slightly (22 fewer than FY 1985). Admissions in the year or less category increased (235 more than last fiscal year).

Profile of Inmates in SCDC as of June 30, 1986

There was a total of 11,533 inmates under SCDC's jurisdiction as of June 30, 1986 (1,183 or 11% more than approximately the same date a year ago). The characteristics of these inmates were as follows:

- For every 100 inmates in SCDC, 37 were white males, 58 non-white males, 2 white females and 3 non-white females.

- There was the same proportion of non-white males in the system on June 30, 1986 (58%), as on June 30, 1985 (58%). Proportionally, white males remained the same (37%).

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[11] In the case of multiple offenders, only the most serious offense is counted.

[12] Including Driving Under the Influence.

- Of every 100 inmates, 14 were in AA custody, 44 in A, 29 in B, 4 in C, 4 in M, 1 in semi-trusty, 2 intake and 2 in protective. The custody grade composition had no major difference from that on June 30, 1985.

- Most serious offenses for inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1986, were: Larceny (17 out of every 100 inmates were convicted of this offense), Robbery (13/100), Homicide (13/100), Burglary[13] (11/100), Dangerous Drugs (9/100) and Assault (8/100).

- The average age among all inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1986, was 30 years (30 years 7 months a year ago). The average age was slightly higher for white females (32 years) when compared to the non-white female's average age of 30. Non-white males were younger than their white counterparts (30 years and 31 years, respectively).

- The average sentence of the SCDC inmate population on this date was 11 years 11 months. For non-white males, the average was 12 years 5 months, as compared to 11 years 8 months for white males. White females had an average sentence of 7 years 1 month; non-white females, 6 years 8 months.

- There were more YOA's in SCDC on June 30, 1986, than a year ago (814 or 7.1% versus 715 (6.9%). There was a 10% increase in the number of lifers 933 on June 30, 1986, versus 839 a year ago).

- On June 30, 1986, there were more white males (9.0%) than non-white males (7.5%) in the life category; there were also more white males (8.1%) than non-white males (6.6%) in the YOA sentence category. There were more white female lifers (10.4%) than non-white female lifers (6.8%), and there were fewer non-white female YOA's than white female YOA's (2.9% vs. 5.2%).

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[13] Because of the relatively fast turnover with short sentences, the leading offenses for the inmate population in SCDC on specific dates were somewhat different from those for admission cohorts. For example, offenses which carry relatively short sentences were the fourth leading (most serious) among admissions cohorts, but ranked number 9 among offenses for the inmate population as of June 30, 1986. Only 2.6% of the inmate population as of that date were convicted of traffic offenses.

Statistics on Inmates Released from SCDC During FY 1986

During FY 1986, SCDC released 6,369 inmates. Of every 100 inmates released, 11 were youthful offenders paroled by the Youthful Offender Branch of SCDC's Division of Classification and Community Services; 14 were paroled by the Probation, Parole and Pardon Board; 34 had served the maximum term of their sentence after consideration for good time credits; 17 were placed on probation; and 20 were EPA conditional releases. The remaining 4 were released upon paying a fine or appeal bond or death.

- For every 100 inmates released, over half (55%) served one year or less, while 2% served ten or more years. The average time served for all inmates released was 1 year and 10 months.

TABLE 2

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION [3]
1960-1986
(CALENDAR YEARS)

YEAR	IN FACILITIES	SPECIAL PLACEMENTS [1]	IN DESIGNATED FACILITIES [2]	TOTAL UNDER SCDC JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1960	2,073	--	--	2,073	--	--
1961	2,132	--	--	2,132	59	2.9
1962	2,226	--	--	2,226	94	4.4
1963	2,304	--	--	2,304	78	3.5
1964	2,378	--	--	2,378	74	3.2
1965	2,396	--	--	2,396	18	0.8
1966	2,287	--	--	2,287	-109	-4.6
1967	2,333	--	--	2,333	46	2.0
1968	2,362	--	--	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	--	--	2,519	157	6.7
1970	2,705	--	--	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	--	--	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	--	--	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	--	--	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,907	24	--	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,766	40	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,797	179	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982	7,956	493	590	9,039	817	9.9
1983	8,166	902	554	9,622	583	6.4
1984	8,322	1,109	527	9,958	336	3.5
1985	8,865	1,401	487	10,753	795	8.0
1986	9,588	1,614	479	11,681	928	8.6

[1] This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented -- Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Program (in 1982). Special placements included those inmates assigned to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

[2] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

[3] Average calculated from January, 1986 - June, 1986 population figures.

FIGURE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION

(Calendar Years 1960 - 1986)

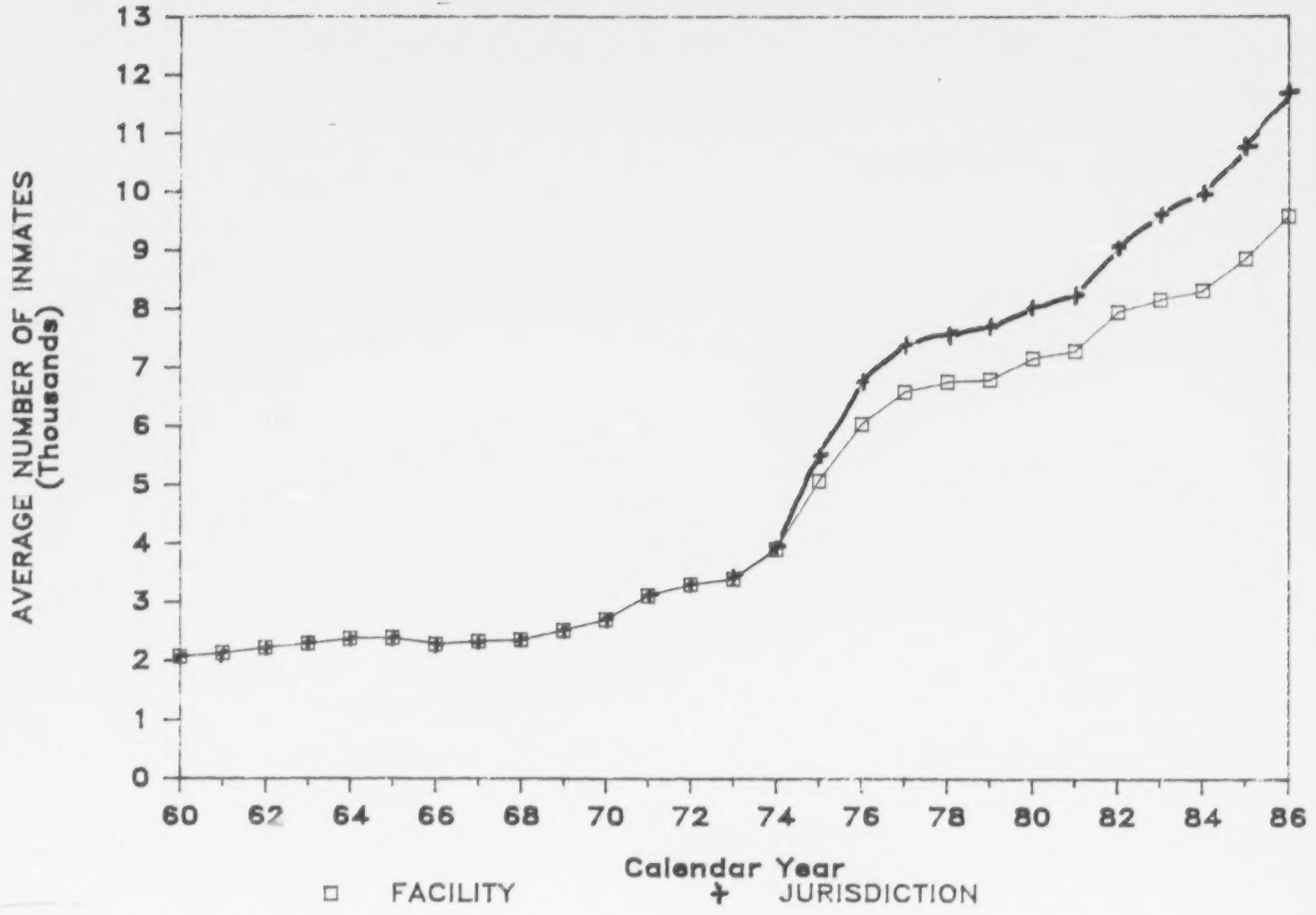


TABLE 3
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1967 - 1986
(FISCAL YEARS)

YEAR	IN SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL* PLACEMENTS	IN DESIGNATED FACILITIES**	TOTAL UNDER SCDC JURISDICTION***	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1967	2287	--	--	2287	--	--
1968	2378	--	--	2378	91	4.0
1969	2355	--	--	2355	-23	-1.0
1970	2537	--	--	2537	182	7.7
1971	2859	--	--	2859	322	12.7
1972	3239	--	--	3239	380	13.3
1973	3341	--	--	3341	102	3.1
1974	3517	25	--	3542	201	6.0
1975	4557	25	36	4618	1076	30.4
1976	5671	25	568	6264	1646	35.6
1977	6392	27	748	7167	903	14.4
1978	6677	32	738	7447	280	3.9
1979	6761	149	713	7623	176	2.4
1980	7003	184	682	7869	246	3.2
1981	7190	236	652	8078	209	2.7
1982	7635	353	614	8602	524	6.5
1983	8151	683	558	9392	790	9.2
1984	8182	1051	556	9789	397	4.2
1985	8539	1081	501	10121	332	3.4
1986	9299	978	478	10755	634	6.3

*This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements include those inmates assigned to Byrnes Clinical Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

**Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

***The jurisdiction count does not include inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) enacted in September 1983. Had it not been for EPA, the average jurisdictional counts for Fiscal Years 1984, 1985 and 1986 would have been 9813 (an increase of 24), 10392 (an increase of 271), and 11329 (an increase of 574), respectively.

FIGURE 4

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION

(Fiscal Years 1967 - 1986)

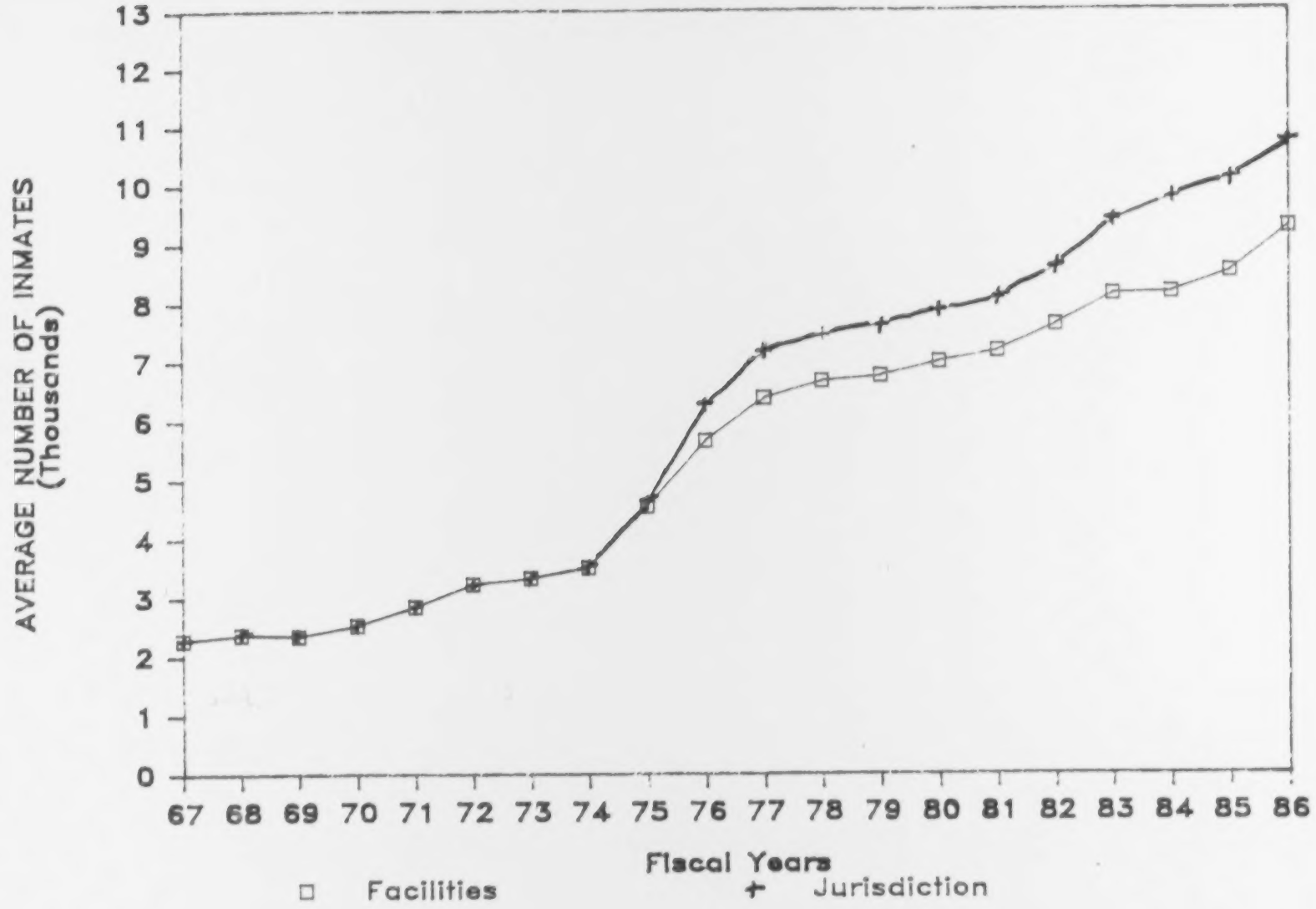
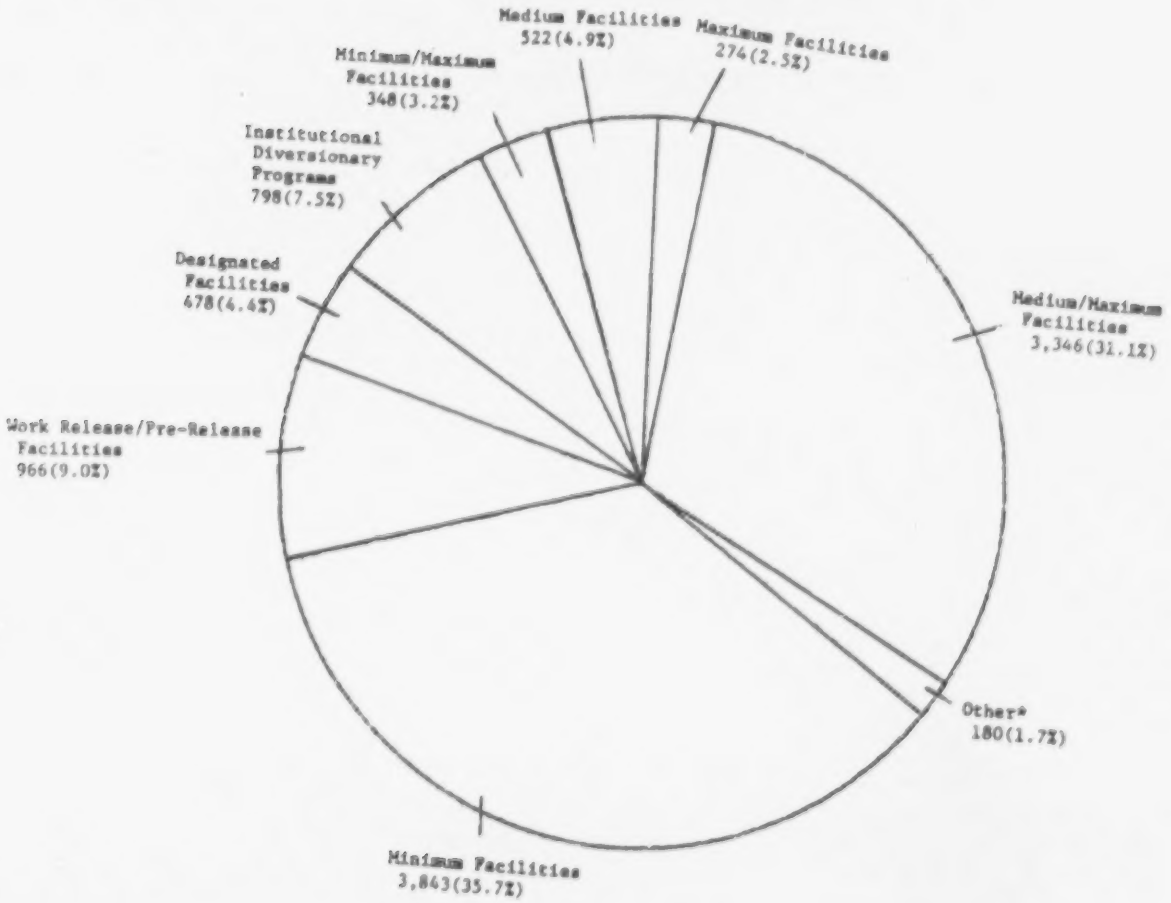


FIGURE 5

LOCATION OF SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
DURING FY 1986



*A listing of these special placements is given in Table 3.

TABLE 4

PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1973-1986[1]

FISCAL YEAR	BASED ON STATE FUNDS SPENT		BASED ON ALL FUNDS[2] SPENT	
	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS
1973	$ 2,419	$ 6.63	$ 3,145	$ 8.62
1974	2,886	7.91	3,707	10.16
1975	3,430	9.40	4,147	11.36
1976	3,322	9.10	4,102	11.24
1977	3,384	9.27	4,075	11.16
1978	4,114	11.27	4,826	13.22
1979	4,796	13.14	5,488	15.03
1980	4,995	13.65	5,666	15.47
1981	6,067	16.62	6,489	17.78
1982	6,765	18.53	7,110	19.48
1983	7,332	20.09	7,520	20.60
1984	8,508	23.31	8,632	23.65
1985	9,290	25.45	9,476	25.96
1986	10,239	28.05	10,471	28.69

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1]Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities, institutional diversionary programs or other non-SCDC locations.

[2]That is, state and federal funds and other revenues.

FIGURE 6

ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS OF SCDC

(Fiscal Years 1973 - 1986)

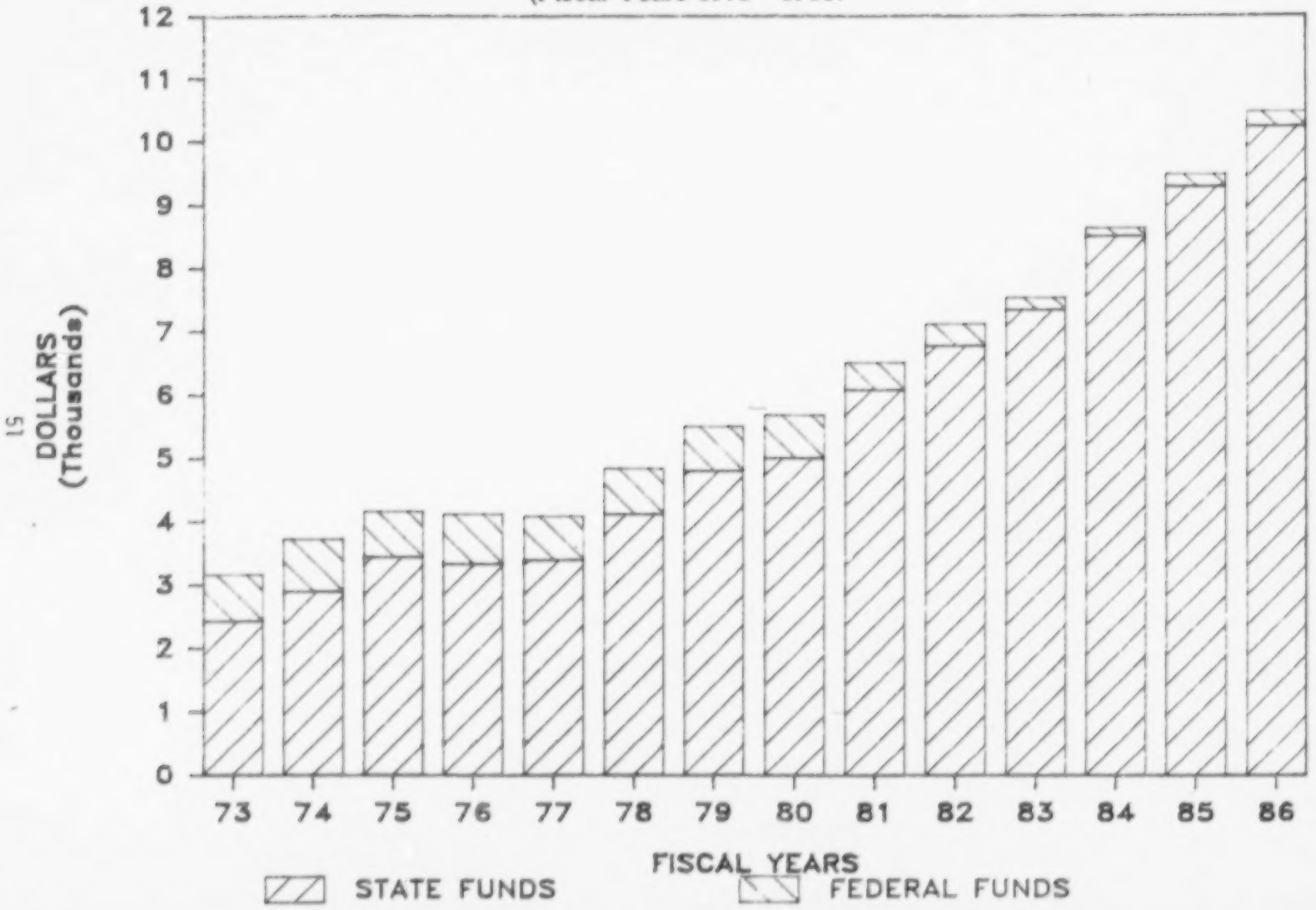


TABLE 5

EXPENDITURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FY 1986

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES*
Personal Services	$ 57,596,457
Contractual Services	4,635,713
Supplies	12,311,606
Fixed Charges	857,024
Travel	367,267
Equipment	3,768,212
Items for Resale	6,571,297
Case Services	3,013,887
Lights/Heat/Power	4,992,505
Transportation	727,547
Employee Benefits	13,104,006
TOTAL SCDC	$ 107,945,521

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

*Includes state appropriations, federal funds and other revenues; excludes capital improvement expenditures.

TABLE 6

ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM SCDC BASE POPULATION
DURING FY 1986 (JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986)

Admissions	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Percent
New Admissions from Court	5,673	544	6,217	84.0
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA[1])	750	29	779	10.5
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	4,923	515	5,438	73.5
Probation Revocations	477	22	499	6.8
Without New Sentence	253	10	263	3.6
With New Sentence	224	12	236	3.2
Parole Revocations	496	14	510	6.9
YOA Without New Sentence	79	1	80	1.1
YOA With New Sentence	1	0	1	0.0*
Non-YOA Without New Sentence	396	10	406	5.5
Non-YOA With New Sentence	20	3	23	0.3
EPA Revocations	154	5	159	2.1
Death Row	12	0	12	0.2
Total Admissions	6,812	585	7,397	100.0
Releases				
Expiration of Sentence/Released Less Good Time	1,964	177	2,141	33.6
Placed on Probation	975	91	1,066	16.7
Paroled by YOA Board	659	39	698	11.0
Paroled by P&CC Board	852	66	918	14.4
Other Releases	211	33	244	3.8
Released to EPA	1,151	133	1,284	20.2
Deaths	16	1	17	0.3
Executed	1	0	1	0.0*
Total Releases	5,829	540	6,369	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] See Section B of the Appendix for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

*Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 7

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1986

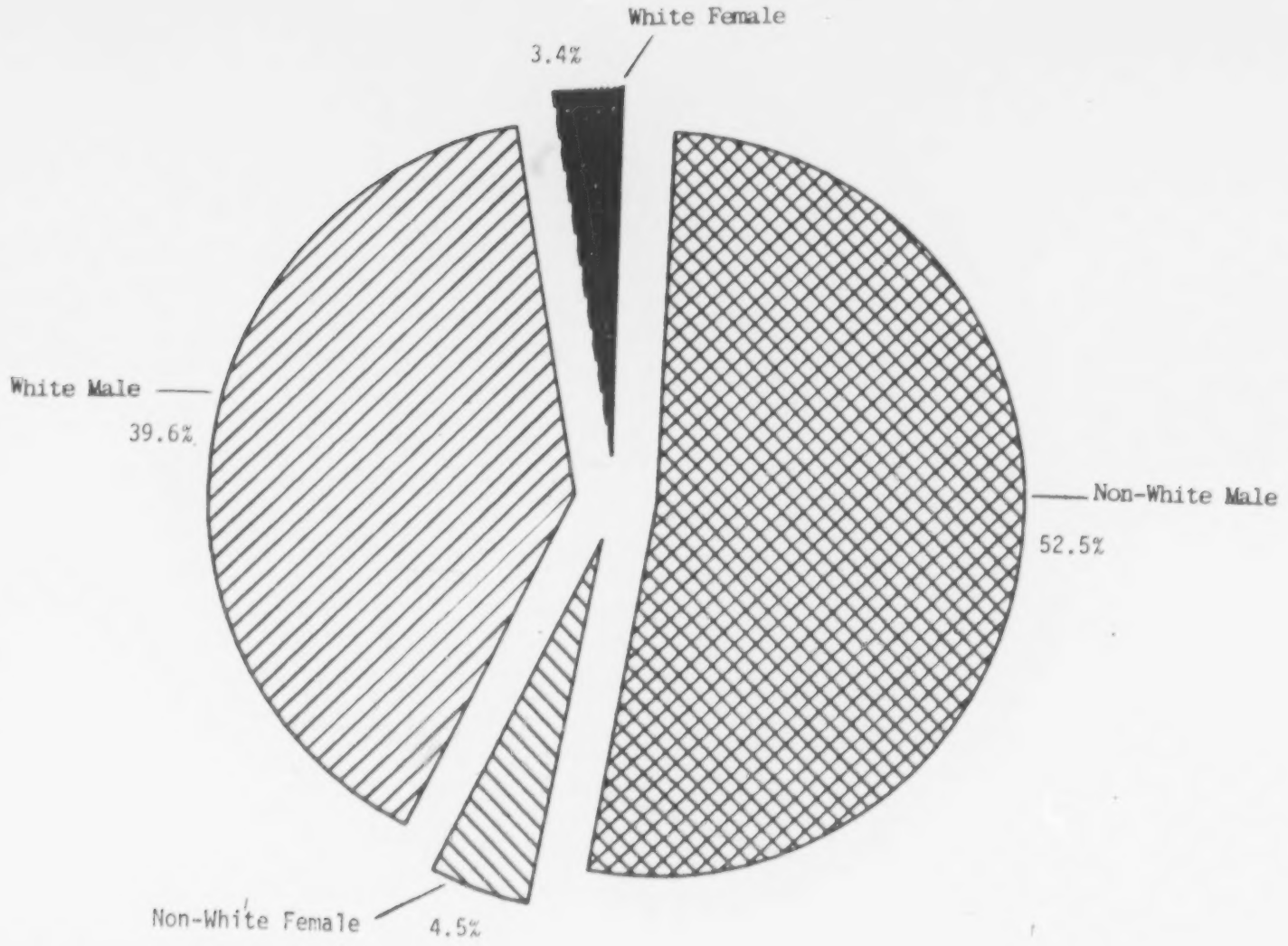


TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES
ADMITTED DURING FY 1986 (JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986)

	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
COMMITTING COUNTY	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	RANK*
APPALACHIAN REGION	1,484	50.63	1,425	36.72	114	45.60	142	42.39	3,163	42.79	
Abbeville	17	0.58	36	0.93	0	0	2	0.60	55	0.74	36
Anderson	110	3.75	67	1.73	11	4.40	7	2.09	195	2.64	11
Cherokee	72	2.46	36	0.93	2	0.80	0	0.00	110	1.49	18
Edgefield	2	0.07	20	0.52	0	0.00	2	0.60	24	0.32	45
Greenville	546	18.63	518	13.35	57	22.80	73	22.39	1,196	16.17	1
Greenwood	57	1.94	127	3.27	4	1.60	14	4.18	202	2.73	10
Laurens	54	1.84	67	1.73	4	1.60	2	0.60	127	1.72	16
McCormick	1	0.03	15	0.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	0.22	46
Oconee	64	2.18	14	0.36	1	0.40	0	0.00	79	1.07	27
Pickens	94	3.21	35	0.90	5	2.00	4	1.19	138	1.87	15
Saluda	6	0.20	13	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	0.26	45
Spartanburg	270	9.21	284	7.32	19	7.60	19	5.67	592	8.00	2
Union	46	1.57	55	1.42	5	2.00	4	1.19	110	1.49	18
York	145	4.95	138	3.56	6	2.40	13	3.88	302	4.08	6
MIDLANDS REGION	665	22.69	1,230	31.69	64	25.60	114	34.03	2,073	28.02	
Aiken	130	4.44	94	2.42	11	4.40	12	3.58	247	3.34	7
Allendale	3	0.10	24	0.62	0	0.00	2	0.60	29	0.39	41
Bamberg	19	0.65	39	1.00	3	1.20	8	2.39	69	0.93	30
Barnwell	16	0.55	45	1.16	1	0.40	4	1.19	66	0.89	31
Calhoun	2	0.07	17	0.44	0	0.00	2	0.60	21	0.28	44
Chester	30	1.02	60	1.55	6	2.40	2	0.60	98	1.32	22
Clarendon	11	0.38	32	0.82	0	0.00	5	1.49	48	0.65	38
Fairfield	16	0.55	41	1.06	1	0.40	5	1.49	63	0.85	33
Kershaw	24	0.82	39	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	63	0.85	33
Lancaster	46	2.25	70	1.80	4	1.60	6	1.79	146	1.97	14
Lee	10	0.34	35	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	45	0.61	39
Lexington	97	3.31	65	1.67	11	4.40	5	1.49	178	2.41	12
Newberry	27	0.92	53	1.37	3	1.20	6	1.79	89	1.20	23
Orangeburg	26	0.89	130	3.35	6	2.40	12	3.58	174	2.35	13
Richland	97	3.31	351	9.04	15	6.00	34	10.15	497	6.72	4
Sumter	91	3.10	135	3.48	3	1.20	11	3.28	240	3.24	9
COASTAL REGION	782	26.68	1,226	31.59	72	28.80	79	23.58	2,159	29.19	
Beaufort	47	1.60	55	1.42	1	0.40	7	2.09	110	1.49	18
Berkeley	39	1.33	18	0.46	4	1.60	1	0.30	62	0.84	35
Charleston	178	6.07	373	9.61	17	6.80	19	5.37	586	7.92	3
Chesterfield	22	0.75	45	1.16	1	0.40	3	0.90	71	0.96	29
Colleton	29	0.99	45	1.16	6	2.40	5	1.49	85	1.15	24
Darlington	42	1.43	65	1.67	3	1.20	4	1.19	114	1.54	17
Dillon	25	0.85	27	0.70	0	0.00	3	0.90	55	0.74	34
Dorchester	32	1.09	41	1.06	3	1.20	3	0.90	79	1.07	27
Florence	62	2.12	164	4.23	8	3.20	8	2.39	242	3.27	8
Georgetown	23	0.78	58	1.49	0	0.00	7	0.60	83	1.12	25
Hampton	5	0.12	19	0.49	1	0.40	0	0.00	25	0.34	42
Horry	203	6.93	116	2.99	22	8.80	10	2.99	351	4.75	5
Jasper	12	0.41	27	0.70	1	0.40	2	0.60	42	0.57	40
Marion	16	0.55	46	1.19	1	0.40	2	0.60	63	0.88	32
Marlboro	33	1.13	41	1.06	3	1.20	5	1.49	82	1.11	26
Williamsburg	14	0.48	86	2.22	1	0.40	6	1.79	107	1.45	21
TOTAL	2,931	100.00	3,881	100.00	250	100.00	335	100.00	7,397	100.00	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

*Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

FIGURE 8

INMATE ADMISSIONS BY COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS DURING FY 1986

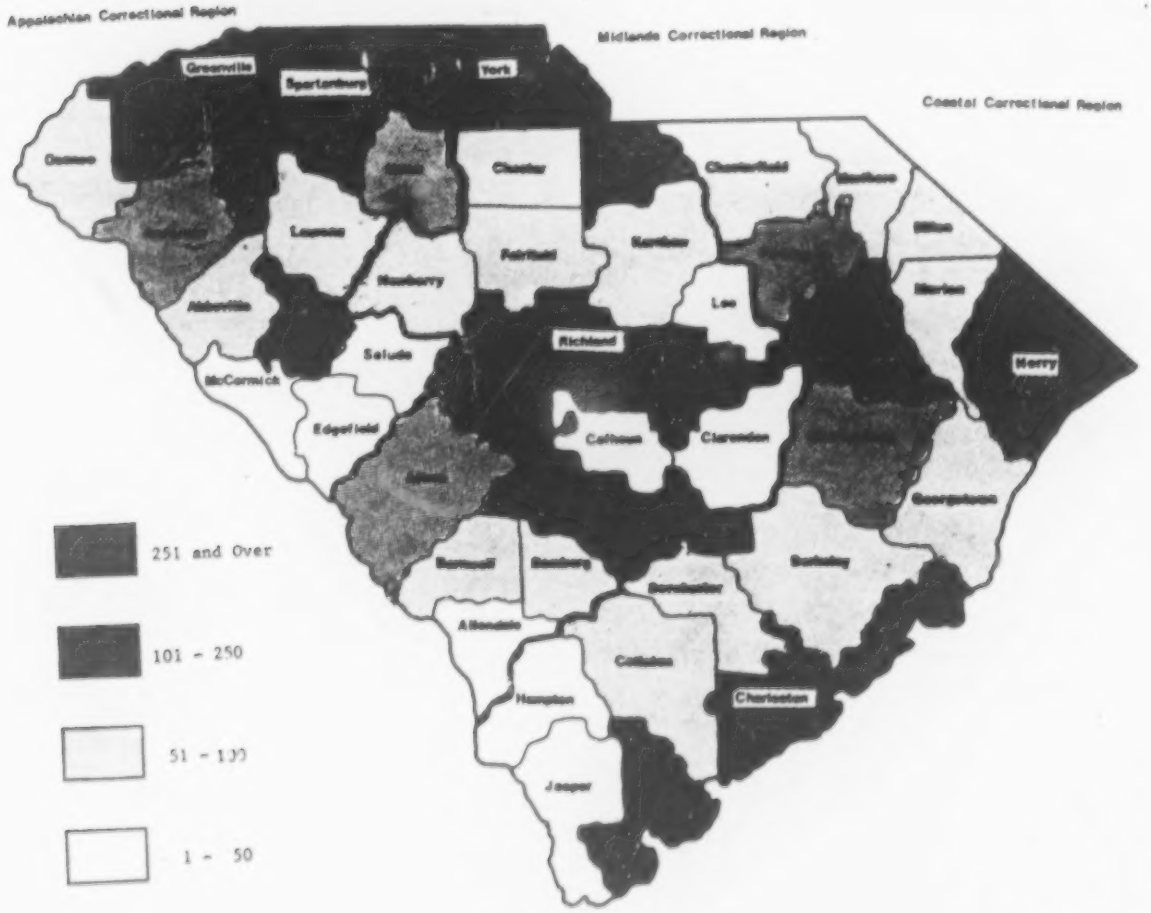


TABLE 8

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986
(JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION[1]	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Homicide	108	190	22	18	338	2.4	10
Kidnapping	9	10	0	0	19	0.1	27
Sexual Assault	135	165	0	2	302	2.2	13
Robbery	131	362	1	7	501	3.6	9
Assault	257	506	16	36	815	5.8	6
Arson	45	37	3	1	86	0.6	23
Extortion	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Burglary	665	932	10	11	1,618	11.5	3
Larceny	850	1,363	46	158	2,417	17.2	1
Stolen Vehicle	247	291	5	2	545	3.9	7
Forgery and Counterfeiting	173	252	47	45	517	3.7	8
Fraudulent Activities	445	351	192	162	1,150	8.2	5
Embezzlement	0	1	1	0	2	0.0*	33
Stolen Property	74	158	2	6	240	1.7	15
Damage to Property	100	92	2	6	200	1.4	17
Dangerous Drugs	582	817	67	58	1,524	10.9	4
Sex Offenses	99	59	2	1	161	1.1	21
Obscene Materials	5	0	0	0	5	0.0*	32
Family Offenses	154	143	3	8	308	2.2	12
Gambling	0	6	0	0	6	0.0*	30
Commercialized Sex Offenses	4	9	3	8	24	0.2	26
Liquor	29	12	0	0	41	0.3	25
Drunkenness	117	85	2	4	208	1.5	16
Obstructing the Police	104	203	6	13	326	2.3	11
Flight/Escape	117	52	2	3	174	1.2	20
Obstructing Justice	49	98	13	17	177	1.3	19
Bribery	2	4	0	0	6	0.0*	30
Weapon Offenses	104	132	2	6	244	1.7	14
Public Peace	81	88	9	12	186	1.3	18
Traffic Offenses	1,003	597	38	18	1,656	11.8	2
Invasion of Privacy	29	42	3	2	76	0.5	24
Smuggling	7	4	1	1	13	0.1	28
Conservation	2	0	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Vagrancy	4	3	1	0	8	0.1	29
Crimes Against Persons	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Property Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Morals/Decency Crimes	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Miscellaneous Crimes	56	69	5	6	134	1.0	22
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	5,787	7,135	500	611	14,033	99.9	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	2,931	3,881	250	335	7,397	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 118.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

*Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 9

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION ADMITTED DURING FY 1986

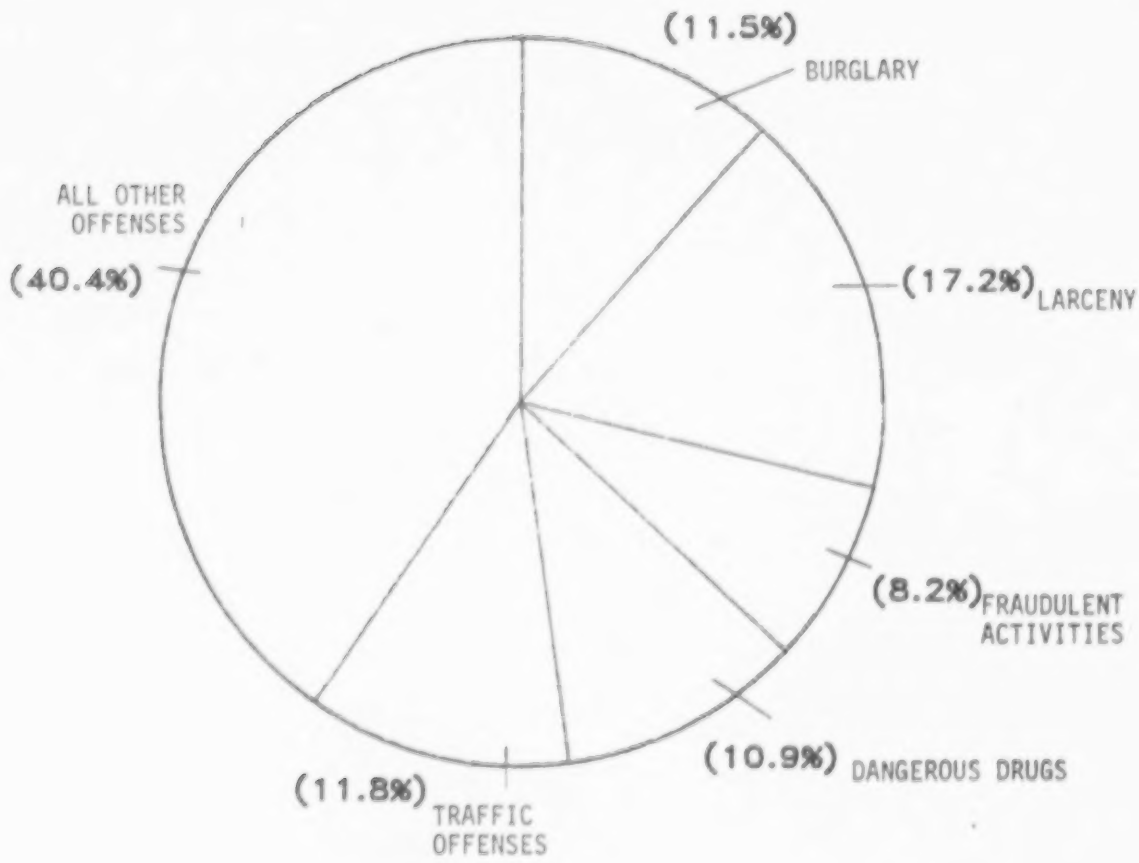


TABLE 9

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986
(JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION[1]	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	RANK[2]
Homicide	89	165	20	16	290	3.9	9
Kidnapping	5	7	0	0	12	0.2	26
Sexual Assault	111	128	0	1	240	3.2	12
Robbery	81	229	0	5	315	4.3	7
Assault	154	335	10	27	526	7.1	5
Arson	28	25	3	0	56	0.8	20
Burglary	327	472	6	5	810	11.0	3
Larceny	435	709	27	95	1,266	17.1	1
Stolen Vehicle	126	165	2	2	295	4.0	8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	81	123	22	34	260	3.5	11
Fraudulent Activities	167	141	76	75	459	6.2	6
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	1	0.0*	33
Stolen Property	46	98	1	1	146	2.0	13
Damage to Property	51	47	2	1	101	1.4	17
Dangerous Drugs	339	484	39	32	894	12.1	2
Sex Offenses	72	45	2	1	120	1.6	16
Obscene Materials	2	0	0	0	2	0.0*	30
Family Offenses	135	133	3	6	277	3.7	10
Gambling	0	2	0	0	2	0.0*	30
Commercialized Sex Offenses	2	7	0	4	13	0.2	25
Liquor	6	4	0	0	10	0.1	27
Drunkenness	74	46	0	3	123	1.7	15
Obstructing the Police	41	91	1	7	140	1.9	14
Flight/Escape	19	12	0	1	32	0.4	23
Obstructing Justice	14	22	3	2	41	0.6	22
Bribery	0	3	0	0	3	0.0*	29
Weapon Offenses	27	52	1	3	83	1.1	18
Public Peace	27	19	3	4	53	0.7	21
Traffic Offenses	420	266	22	8	716	9.7	4
Invasion of Privacy	15	14	2	0	31	0.4	24
Smuggling	2	1	1	0	4	0.1	28
Vagrancy	1	1	0	0	2	0.0*	30
Crimes Against Persons	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Miscellaneous Crimes	33	35	3	2	73	1.0	19
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	2,931	3,881	250	335	7,397	100.0	--

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 118.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

*Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 10

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986

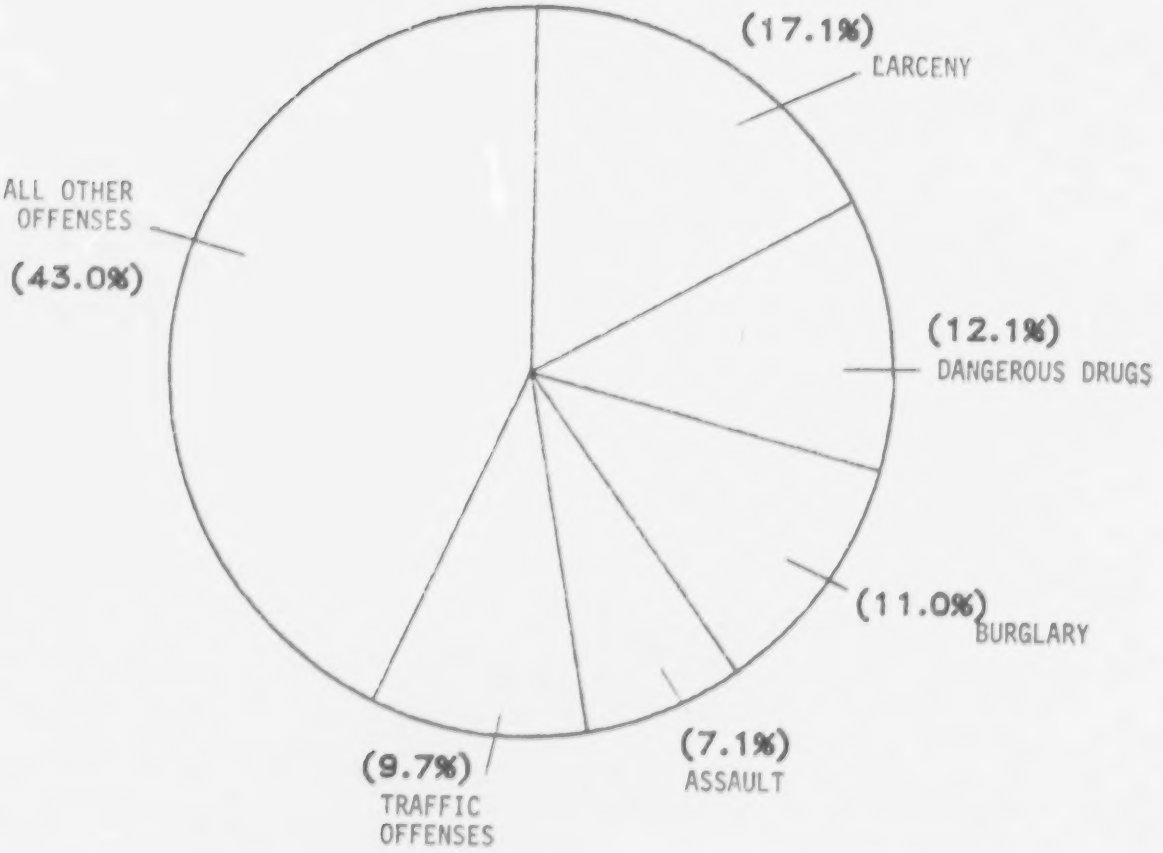


TABLE 10

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986
(July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986)

SENTENCE LENGTH	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White[1]		Non-White[1]		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
YOA	380	13.0	451	11.6	16	6.4	13	3.9	860	11.6
3 Months or Less	153	5.2	139	3.6	22	8.8	18	5.4	332	4.5
3 Months 1 Day - 1 Year	550	18.8	681	17.5	64	25.6	93	27.8	1,388	18.8
1 Year	291	9.9	402	10.4	31	12.4	44	13.1	768	10.4
1 Year 1 Day - 2 Years	315	10.7	403	10.4	31	12.4	50	14.9	799	10.8
2 Years 1 Day - 3 Years	231	7.9	339	8.7	23	9.2	38	11.3	631	8.5
3 Years 1 Day - 4 Years	120	4.1	158	4.1	12	4.8	18	5.4	308	4.2
4 Years 1 Day - 5 Years	188	6.4	309	8.0	16	6.4	18	5.4	531	7.2
5 Years 1 Day - 6 Years	87	3.0	118	3.0	5	2.0	8	2.4	218	2.9
6 Years 1 Day - 7 Years	65	2.2	69	1.8	4	1.6	6	1.8	143	1.9
7 Years 1 Day - 8 Years	67	2.2	93	2.4	2	0.8	6	1.8	168	2.3
8 Years 1 Day - 9 Years	31	1.1	48	1.2	3	1.2	2	0.6	84	1.1
9 Years 1 Day - 10 Years	110	3.8	196	5.1	7	2.8	7	2.1	320	4.3
10 Years 1 Day - 20 Years	201	6.9	270	7.0	6	2.4	7	2.1	484	6.5
20 Years 1 Day - 30 Years	76	2.6	123	3.2	6	2.4	4	1.2	209	2.8
Over 30 Years	20	0.7	24	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	0.6
Life w/10-Yrs. Parole Elig.	12	0.4	22	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	0.5
Life w/20-Yrs. Parole Elig.	29	1.0	30	0.8	2	0.8	3	0.9	64	0.9
Death	5	0.2	7	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.2
TOTAL	2,931	100.1	3,881	100.2	250	100.0	335	100.1	7,397	100.0
Average Sentence Length[2]	4 Yrs. 9 Mos.		5 Yrs. 2 Mos.		3 Yrs.		2 Yrs. 9 Mos.		4 Yrs. 10 Mos	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage does not equal 100% due to rounding.

[2] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

Figure 11

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1986

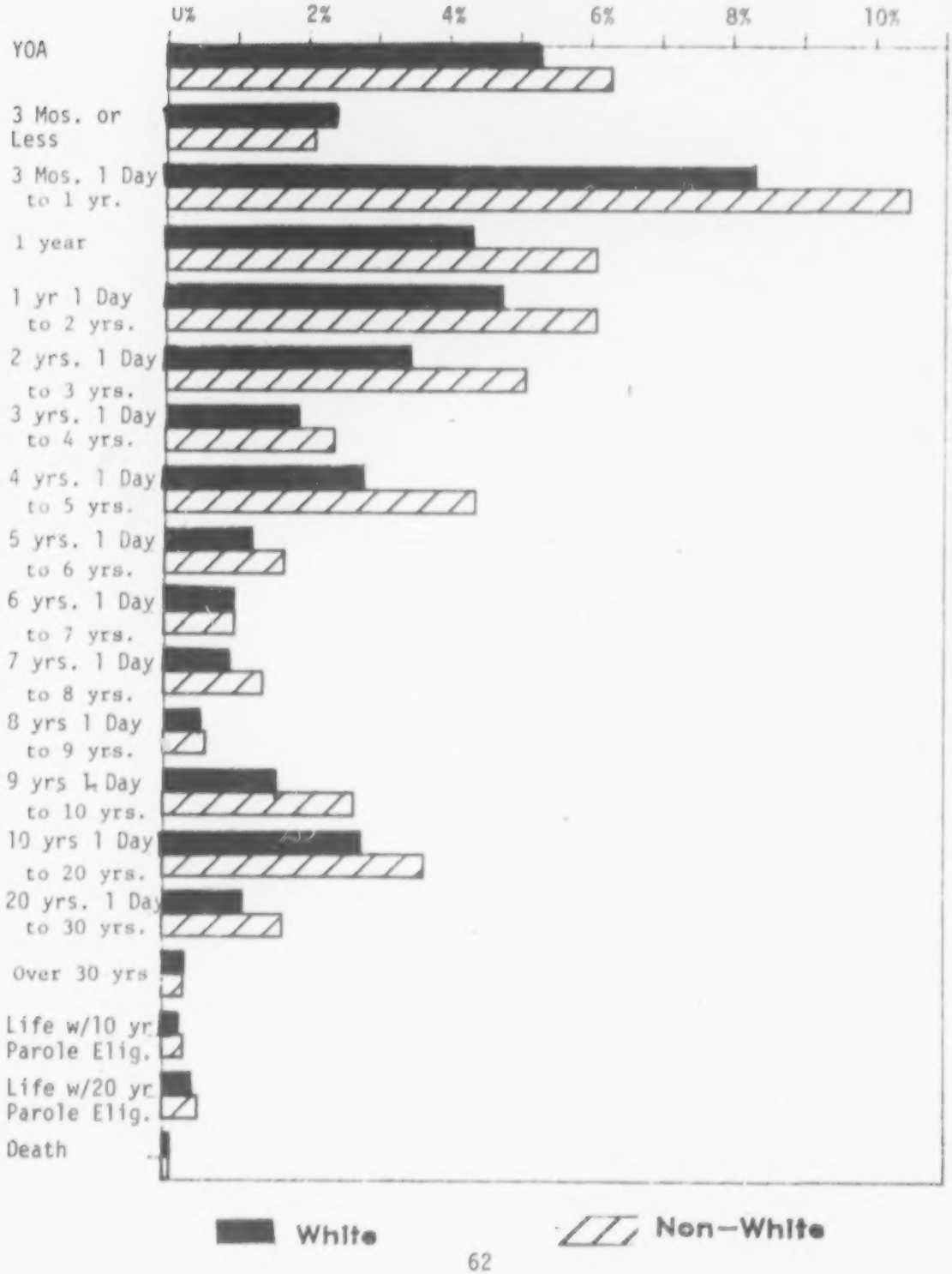


TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986
(JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986)

	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
Under 17	2	0.1	9	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.3	12	0.2
17 - 19	346	11.8	460	11.9	14	5.6	24	7.2	844	11.4
20 - 24	776	26.5	1,087	28.0	54	21.6	104	31.0	2,021	27.3
25 - 29	627	21.4	971	25.0	69	27.6	74	22.1	1,741	23.5
30 - 34	404	13.8	625	16.1	54	21.6	67	20.0	1,150	15.5
35 - 39	273	9.3	358	9.2	29	11.6	38	11.3	698	9.4
40 - 44	186	6.3	169	4.4	6	2.4	15	4.5	376	5.1
45 - 49	112	3.8	95	2.4	11	4.4	5	1.5	223	3.0
50 - 54	91	3.1	48	1.2	6	2.4	6	1.8	151	2.0
55 - 59	60	2.0	31	0.8	4	1.6	0	0.0	95	1.3
60 - 64	28	1.0	7	0.2	3	1.2	0	0.0	38	0.5
65 - 69	14	0.5	17	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.3	32	0.4
70 & Over	12	0.4	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.2
TOTAL	2,931	100.0	3,881	99.9	250	100.0	335	100.0	7,397	99.8
SPECIAL AGE GROUPINGS										
17	89		84		3		4		180	
18 and Over	2,840		3,788		247		330		7,205	
21 and Over	2,425		3,196		228		302		6,151	
24 and Under	1,124		1,556		68		129		2,877	
62 and Over	40		24		1		1		66	
65 and Over	26		21		0		1		48	
AVERAGE AGE	30 Years		28 Years		30 Years		28 Years		29 Years	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1]Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

*The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

Figure 12

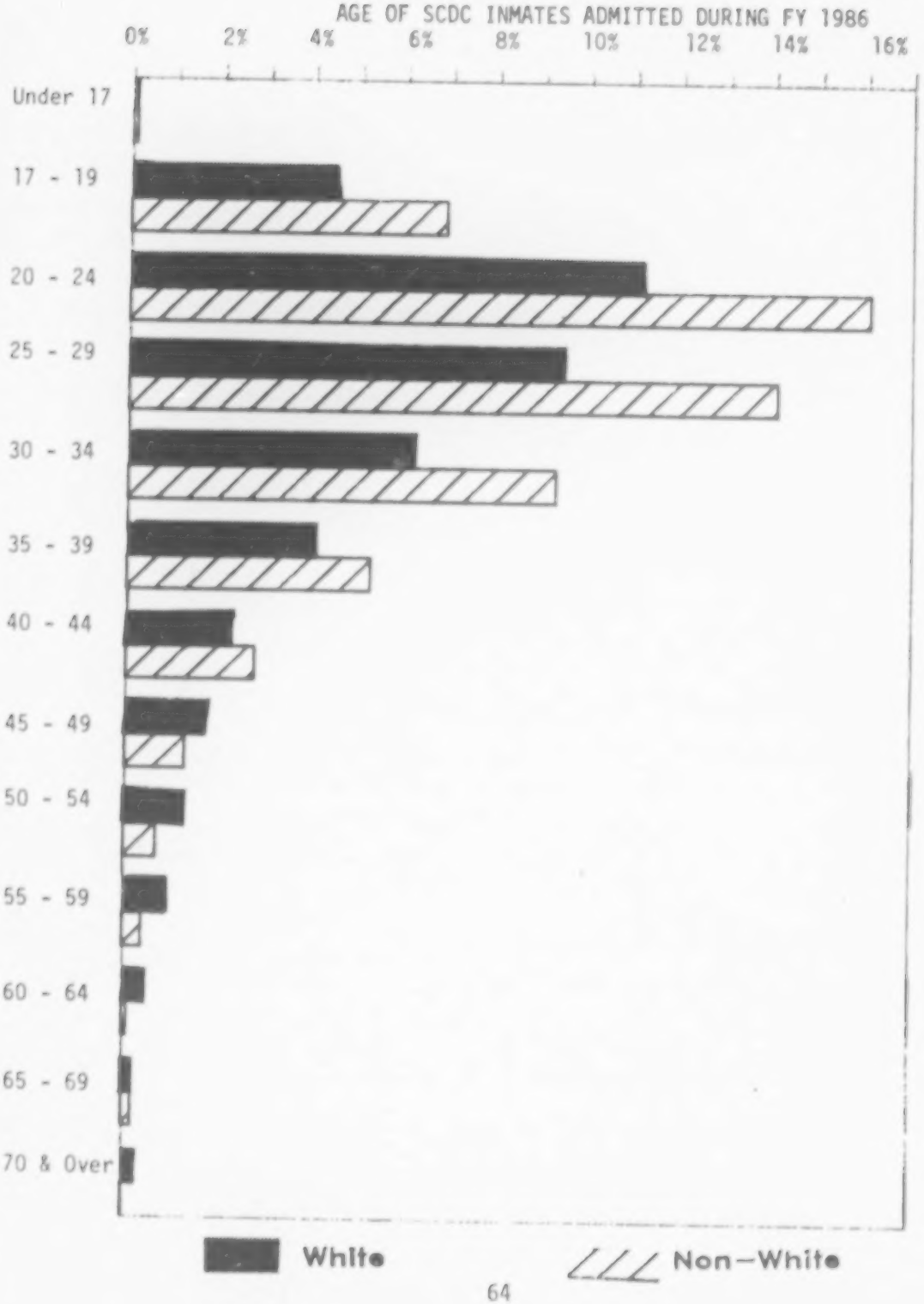

AGE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986
0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
12%
14%
16%
Under 17
17 - 19
20 - 24
25 - 29
30 - 34
35 - 39
40 - 44
45 - 49
50 - 54
55 - 59
60 - 64
65 - 69
70 & Over
White
Non-White

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS[1] OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986

PLANNING DISTRICTS	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White	[2]	White		Non-White	[2]		[2]
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I. Appalachian	1,156	39.4	952	24.5	95	38.0	105	31.3	2,308	31.2
II. Upper Savannah	137	4.7	279	7.2	8	3.2	20	6.0	444	6.0
III. Catawba	288	9.8	324	8.3	21	8.4	25	7.5	658	8.9
IV. Central Midlands	237	8.1	510	13.1	30	12.0	50	14.9	827	11.2
V. Lower Savannah	196	6.7	349	9.0	21	8.4	40	11.9	606	8.2
VI. Santee Wateree	136	4.6	241	6.2	3	1.2	16	4.8	396	5.4
VII. Pee Dee	201	6.9	388	10.0	16	6.4	25	7.5	630	8.5
VIII. Waccamaw	238	8.1	260	6.7	23	9.2	18	5.4	539	7.3
IX. Tri-County	249	8.5	431	11.1	24	9.6	22	6.6	726	9.8
X. Low Country	93	3.2	147	3.8	9	3.6	14	4.2	263	3.6
TOTAL	2,931	100.0	3,881	99.9	250	100.0	335	100.1	7,397	100.1

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1]Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 115.

[2]Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 13

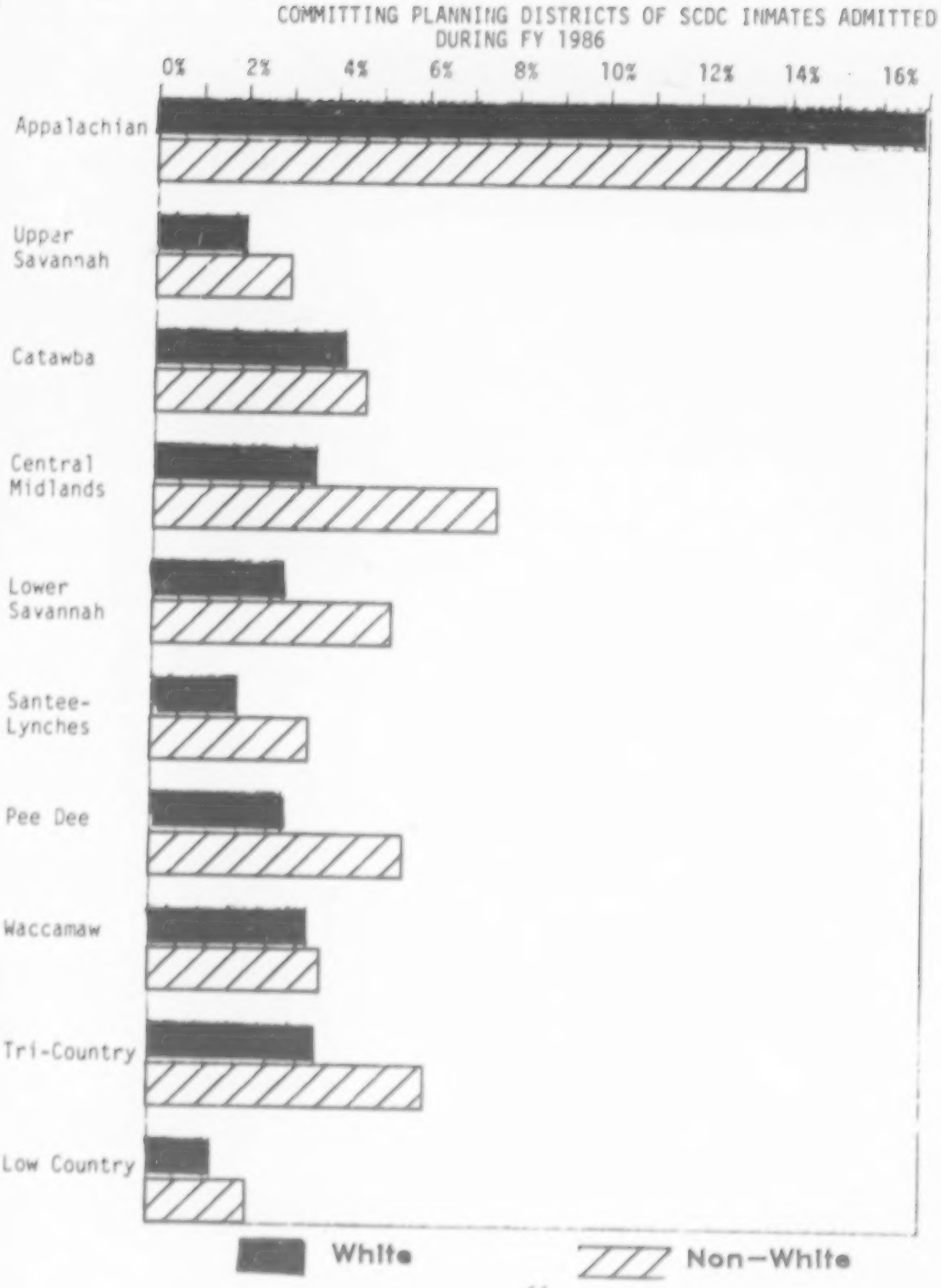

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986
0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
12%
14%
16%
Appalachian
Upper Savannah
Catawba
Central Midlands
Lower Savannah
Santee-Lynches
Pee Dee
Waccamaw
Tri-Country
Low Country
White
Non-White

TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS[1] OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986
(JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986)

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent
1	60	2.0	188	4.8	9	3.6	17	5.1	274	3.7
2	164	5.6	179	4.6	15	6.0	24	7.2	382	5.2
3	126	4.3	288	7.4	4	1.6	22	6.6	440	5.9
4	122	4.2	179	4.6	7	2.8	15	4.5	323	4.4
5	121	4.1	390	10.0	15	6.0	34	10.1	560	7.6
6	112	3.8	172	4.4	11	4.4	13	3.9	308	4.2
7	342	11.7	320	8.2	21	8.4	19	5.7	702	9.5
8	155	5.3	284	7.3	11	4.4	24	7.2	474	6.4
9	216	7.4	390	10.0	21	8.4	19	5.7	646	8.7
10	174	5.9	81	2.1	12	4.8	7	2.1	274	3.7
11	106	3.6	113	2.9	11	4.4	7	2.1	237	3.2
12	79	2.7	209	5.4	9	3.6	10	3.0	307	4.2
13	640	21.8	552	14.2	62	24.8	79	23.6	1,333	18.0
14	97	3.3	170	4.4	9	3.6	16	4.8	292	3.9
15	225	7.7	173	4.5	22	8.8	12	3.6	432	5.8
16	192	6.6	193	5.0	11	4.4	17	5.1	413	5.6
TOTAL	2,931	100.0	3,881	99.8	250	100.0	335	100.3	7,397	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1]Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section G of the Appendix, page 117.

[2]Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

(TABLE/13-1)

Figure 14

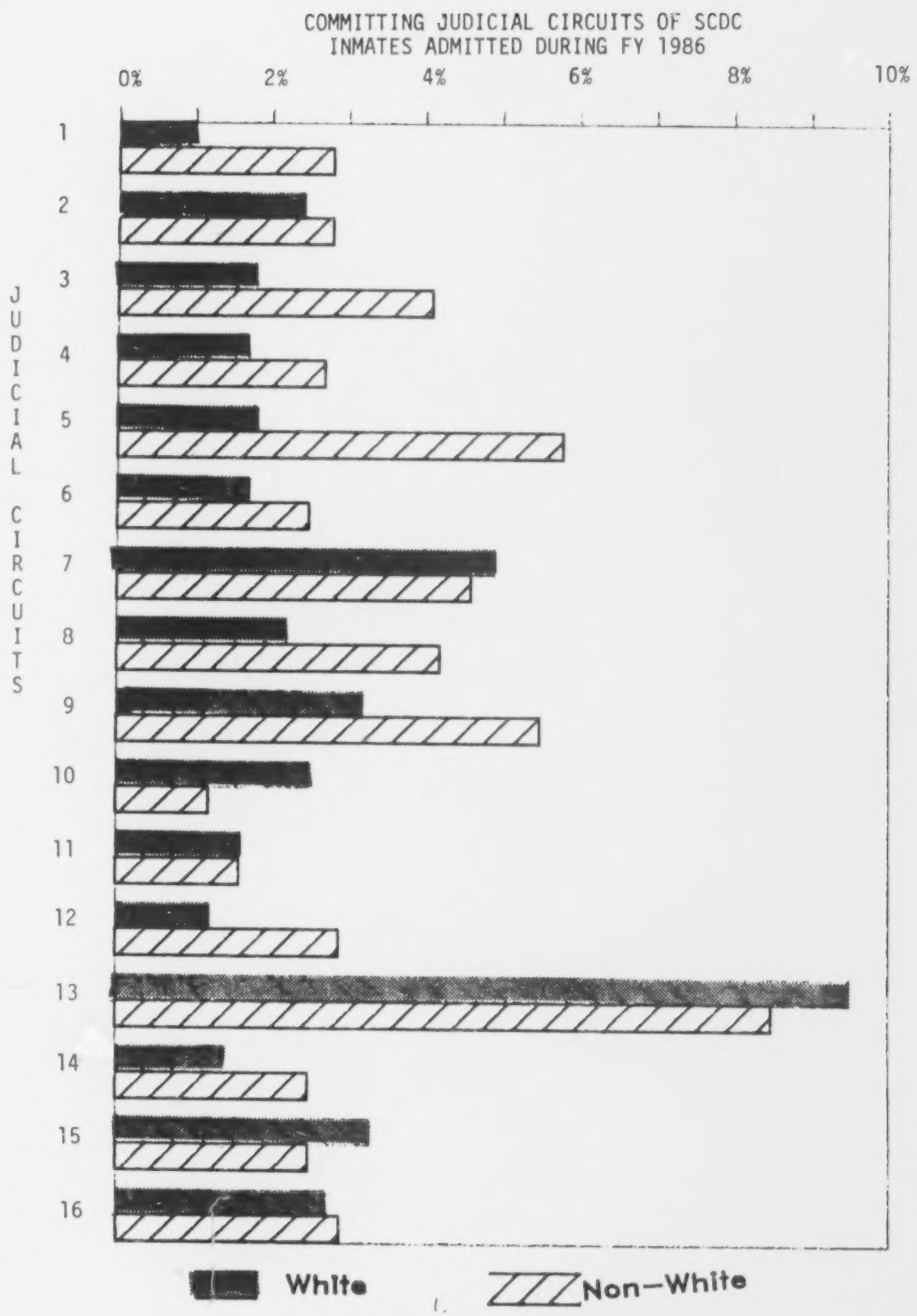

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC
INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1986
0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
White
Non-White

FIGURE 15

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

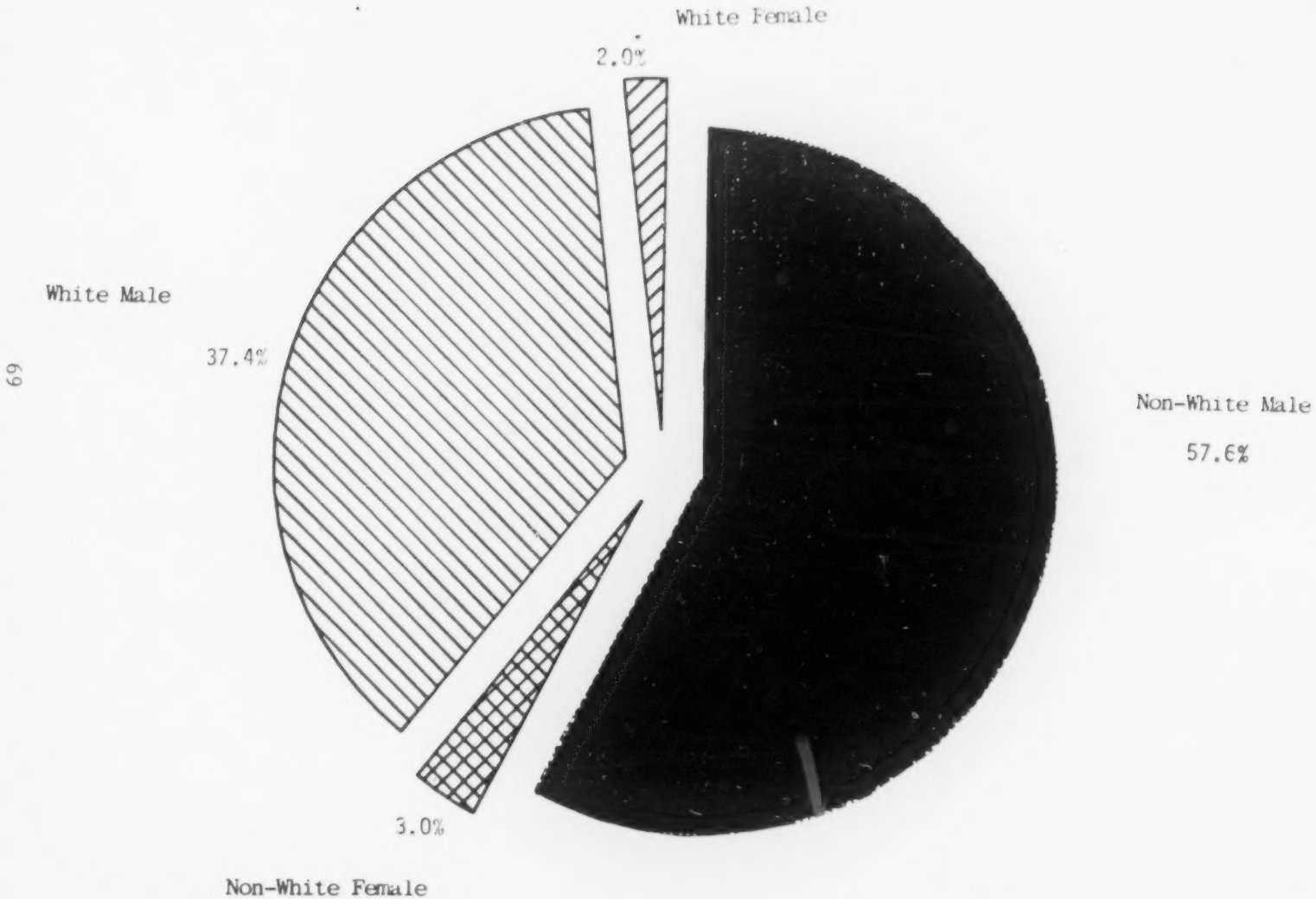


TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986**

COMMITTING COUNTY	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL		RANK*
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
APPALACHIAN REGION	2,03*	47.29	2,114	31.79	106	46.09	125	36.66	4,384	38.01	
Abbeville	20	0.46	55	0.83	0	0.00	3	0.88	78	0.68	37
Anderson	219	5.08	149	2.24	15	6.52	5	1.47	388	3.36	8
Cherokee	111	2.57	62	0.93	3	1.30	2	0.59	178	1.54	17
Edgefield	6	0.14	62	0.93	0	0.00	1	0.29	69	0.60	38
Greenville	602	13.96	692	10.41	45	19.57	61	17.89	1,400	12.14	1
Greenwood	72	1.67	171	2.57	6	2.61	5	1.47	254	2.20	12
Laurens	64	1.48	83	1.25	4	1.74	1	0.29	152	1.32	21
McCormick	5	0.12	25	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	30	0.26	46
Oconee	104	2.41	23	0.35	3	1.30	0	0.00	130	1.13	27
Pickens	171	3.97	65	0.98	3	1.30	3	0.88	242	2.10	14
Saluda	7	0.16	31	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	38	0.33	44
Spartanburg	393	9.11	398	5.98	15	6.52	20	5.87	826	7.16	4
Union	62	1.44	62	0.93	6	2.61	2	0.59	132	1.14	26
York	203	4.71	236	3.55	6	2.61	22	6.45	467	4.05	6
MIDLANDS REGION	984	22.82	2,191	32.95	59	25.65	127	37.24	3,361	29.14	
Aiken	150	3.48	168	2.53	11	4.78	7	2.05	336	2.91	10
Allendale	6	0.14	59	0.89	0	0.00	2	0.59	67	0.58	40
Bamberg	25	0.58	71	1.07	2	0.87	7	2.05	105	0.91	33
Barnwell	20	0.46	44	0.66	1	0.43	2	0.59	67	0.58	40
Calhoun	3	0.07	29	0.44	0	0.00	2	0.59	34	0.29	45
Chester	47	1.09	93	1.40	6	2.61	3	0.88	149	1.29	22
Clarendon	21	0.49	57	0.86	0	0.00	4	1.17	82	0.71	35
Fairfield	19	0.44	59	0.89	1	0.43	2	0.59	81	0.70	36
Kershaw	36	0.83	63	0.95	1	0.43	0	0.00	100	0.87	34
Lancaster	92	2.13	104	1.56	4	1.74	7	2.05	207	1.79	16
Lee	12	0.28	55	0.83	1	0.43	1	0.29	69	0.60	38
Lexington	155	3.59	125	1.88	10	4.35	11	3.23	301	2.61	11
Newberry	32	0.74	82	1.23	3	1.30	7	2.05	124	1.08	30
Orangeburg	43	1.00	190	2.86	5	2.17	14	4.11	252	2.19	13
Richland	199	4.62	771	11.59	11	4.78	54	15.84	1,035	8.97	3
Sumter	124	2.88	221	3.32	3	1.30	4	1.17	352	3.05	9
COASTAL REGION	1,285	29.80	2,344	35.25	65	28.26	89	26.10	3,783	32.80	
Beaufort	68	1.58	101	1.52	1	0.43	5	1.47	175	1.52	18
Berkeley	89	2.06	61	0.92	5	2.17	2	0.59	157	1.36	20
Charleston	284	6.59	725	10.90	13	5.65	24	7.04	1,046	9.07	2
Chesterfield	33	0.77	81	1.22	1	0.43	4	1.17	119	1.03	31
Colleton	37	0.86	85	1.28	4	1.74	3	0.88	129	1.12	29
Darlington	74	1.72	145	2.18	2	0.87	6	1.76	227	1.97	15
Dillon	56	1.30	57	0.86	1	0.43	4	1.17	118	1.02	32
Dorchester	79	1.83	78	1.17	2	0.87	2	0.59	161	1.40	19
Florence	114	2.64	298	4.48	8	3.48	15	4.40	435	3.77	7
Georgetown	34	0.79	94	1.41	1	0.43	1	0.29	130	1.13	27
Hampton	6	0.14	39	0.59	1	0.43	0	0.00	46	0.40	43
Horry	286	6.63	239	3.59	21	9.13	9	2.64	555	4.81	5
Jasper	18	0.42	29	0.44	1	0.43	1	0.29	49	0.42	42
Marion	38	0.88	102	1.53	1	0.43	5	1.47	146	1.27	23
Marlboro	49	1.14	92	1.38	2	0.87	3	0.88	146	1.27	23
Williamsburg	20	0.46	118	1.77	1	0.43	5	1.47	144	1.25	25
OUT-OF-STATE	4	0.09	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.04	47
TOTAL	4,312	100	6,650	100	230	100	341	100	11,533	100	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

*Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

**The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

FIGURE 16

COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

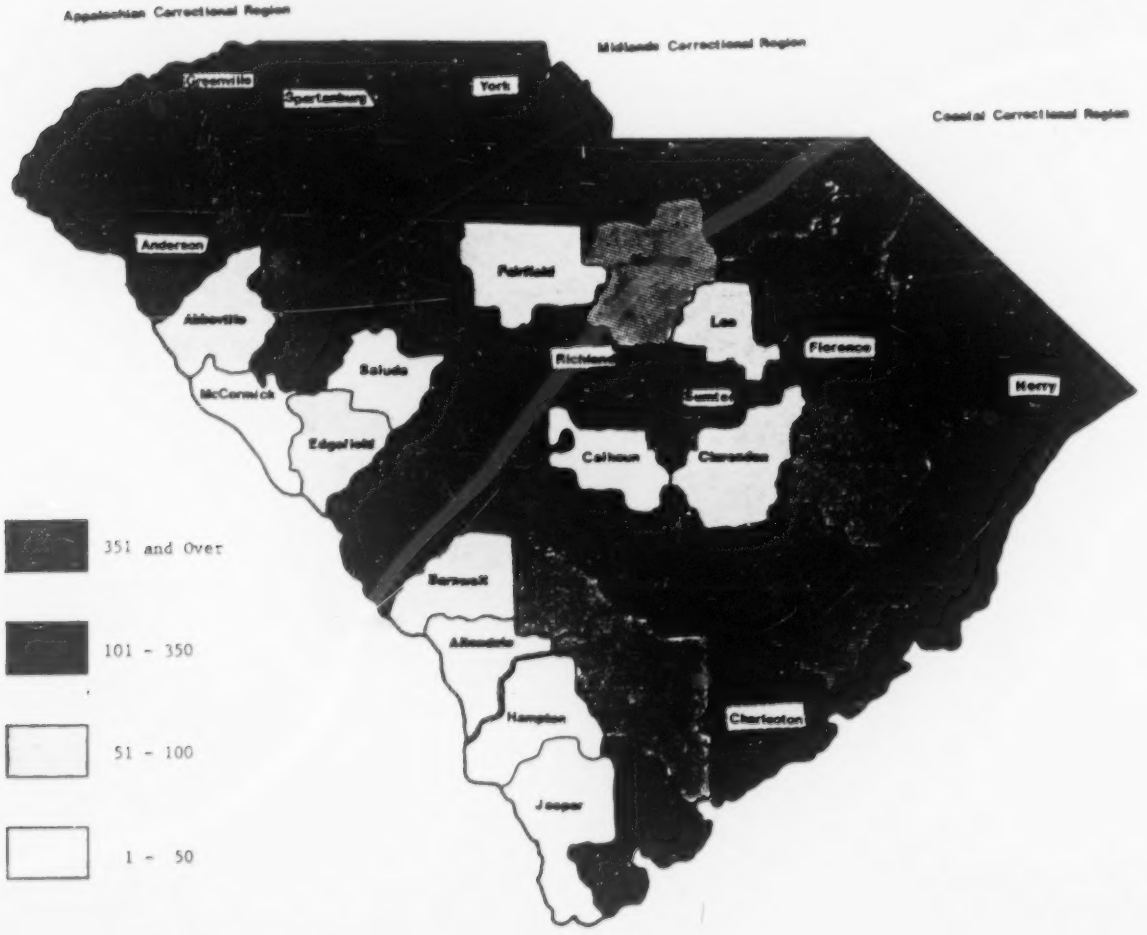


TABLE 15

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION*,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION[1]	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0*	--
Homicide	596	951	62	66	1,675	6.9	6
Kidnapping	68	83	3	1	155	0.6	21
Sexual Assault	427	627	5	2	1,061	4.4	8
Robbery	684	1,824	13	28	2,549	10.5	3
Assault	610	1,158	22	44	1,834	7.6	5
Arson	97	70	5	2	174	0.7	19
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Burglary	1,110	1,829	8	11	2,958	12.2	2
Larceny	1,812	2,581	45	170	4,608	19.1	1
Stolen Vehicle	386	471	5	3	865	3.6	10
Forgery and Counterfeiting	276	398	49	63	786	3.3	12
Fraudulent Activities	400	354	128	101	983	4.1	9
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Stolen Property	137	270	0	7	414	1.7	14
Damage to Property	120	98	2	2	222	0.9	18
Dangerous Drugs	718	1,231	47	64	2,060	8.5	4
Sex Offenses	198	141	4	2	345	1.4	15
Obscene Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Family Offenses	87	74	2	8	171	0.7	20
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Liquor	7	7	0	0	14	0.1	27
Drunkenness	18	19	0	2	39	0.2	26
Obstructing the Police	112	205	3	7	327	1.4	16
Flight/Escape	467	323	9	8	807	3.3	11
Obstructing Justice	29	59	3	2	93	0.4	22
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Weapon Offenses	172	267	4	5	448	1.9	13
Public Peace	30	36	0	0	66	0.3	23
Traffic Offenses	709	410	12	3	1,134	4.7	7
Invasion of Privacy	31	22	1	0	54	0.2	24
Smuggling	27	23	1	0	51	0.2	25
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Property Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0**	--
Miscellaneous Crimes	109	144	14	7	274	1.1	17
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	9,437	13,675	447	608	24,167	100.0	--
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	4,312	6,650	230	341	11,533	--	--

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 118.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

* The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary considerations.

** Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 17

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

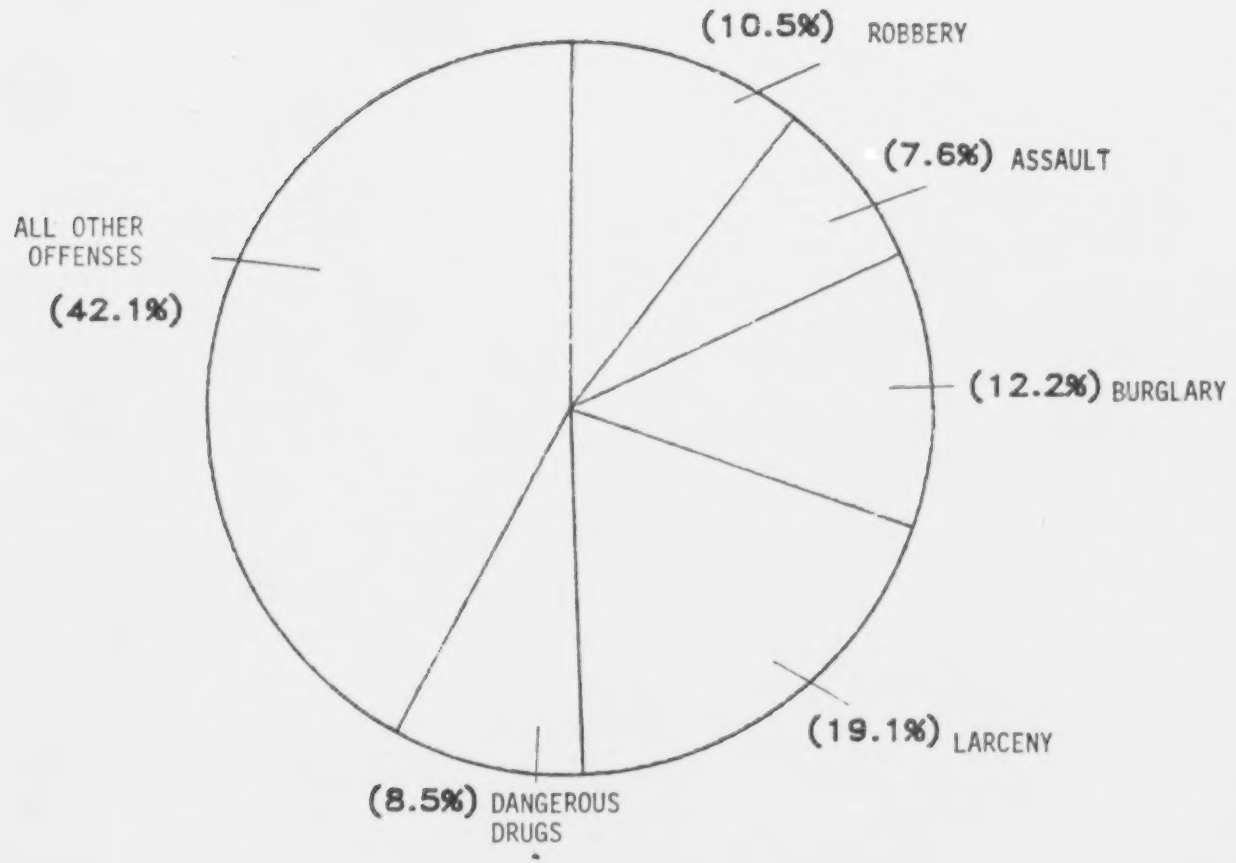


TABLE 16
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION*
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION[1]	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Homicide	545	870	55	64	1,534	13.3	2
Kidnapping	56	75	2	1	134	1.2	14
Sexual Assault	323	459	2	1	785	6.8	7
Robbery	394	1,079	6	16	1,495	13.0	3
Assault	282	551	14	30	877	7.6	6
Arson	43	42	4	2	91	0.8	17
Extortion	0	3	0	0	3	0.0**	28
Burglary	495	758	5	6	1,264	11.0	4
Larceny	754	1,106	20	86	1,966	17.0	1
Stolen Vehicle	143	185	1	2	331	2.9	9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	106	154	22	37	319	2.8	10
Fradulent Activities	124	112	46	34	316	2.7	11
Stolen Property	58	146	0	2	206	1.8	13
Damage to Property	56	38	1	1	96	0.8	16
Dangerous Drugs	351	603	30	38	1,022	8.9	5
Sex Offenses	139	107	3	2	251	2.2	12
Obscene Materials	1	0	0	0	1	0.0**	31
Family Offenses	62	60	2	6	130	1.1	15
Commercialized Sex Offenses	1	1	0	2	4	0.0**	26
Liquor	1	1	0	0	2	0.0**	29
Drunkenness	6	5	0	0	11	0.1	25
Obstructing the Police	29	57	1	4	91	0.8	17
Flight/Escape	15	5	0	0	20	0.2	23
Obstructing Justice	6	18	2	1	27	0.2	21
Bribery	0	2	0	0	2	0.0**	29
Weapon Offenses	23	38	1	3	65	0.6	20
Public Peace	5	7	0	0	12	0.1	24
Traffic Offenses	250	122	8	1	381	3.3	8
Invasion of Privacy	14	8	1	0	23	0.2	22
Smuggling	2	1	1	0	4	0.0**	26
Crimes Against Persons	1	0	0	0	1	0.0**	31
Miscellaneous Crimes	27	37	3	2	69	0.6	19
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	4,312	6,650	230	341	11,533	100.0	--

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1]An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 118.

[2]Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

*The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary consideration.

**Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 18

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

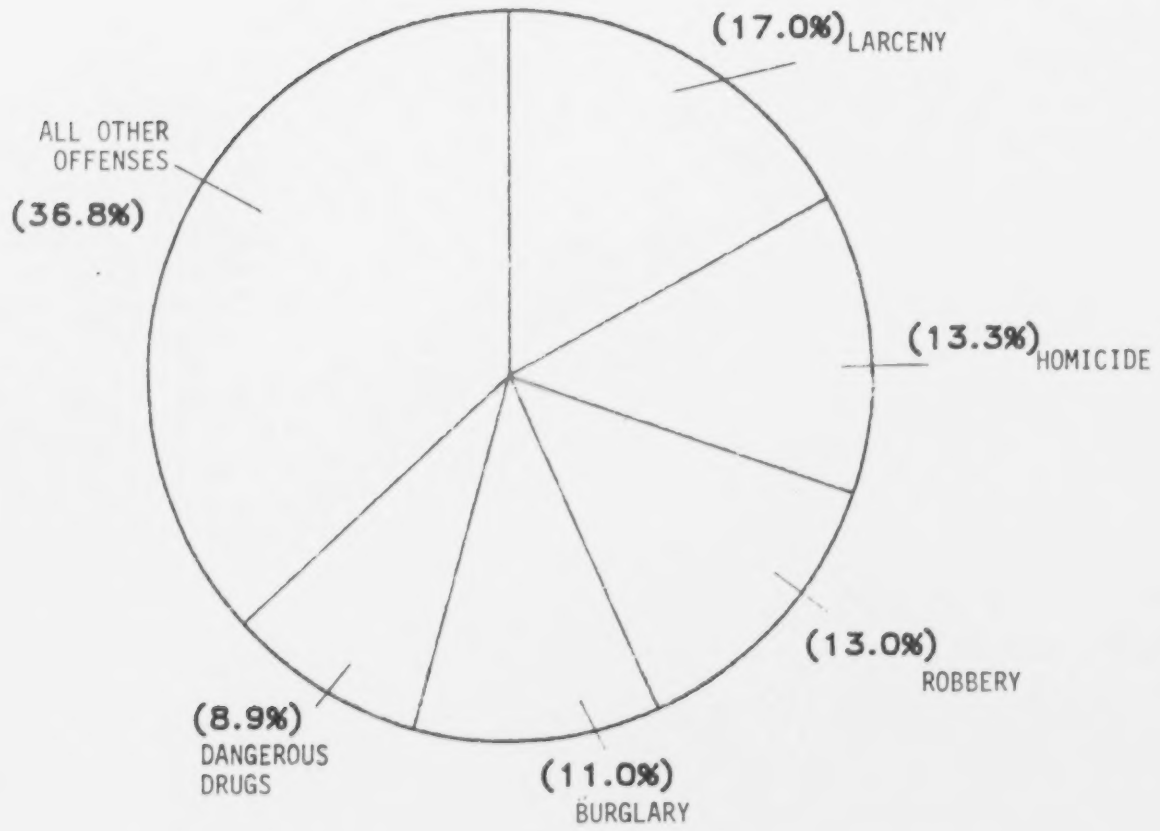


TABLE 17

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POUPULATION **
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

SENTENCE LENGTH	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
YOA	350	8.1	442	6.6	12	5.2	10	2.9	814	7.1
3 Months or Less	11	0.3	21	0.3	4	1.7	0	0.0*	36	0.3
3 Months 1 Day - 1 Year	160	3.7	181	2.7	15	6.5	23	6.7	379	3.3
1 Year	110	2.6	140	2.1	15	6.5	20	5.9	285	2.5
1 Year 1 Day - 2 Years	219	5.1	298	4.5	19	8.3	34	10.0	570	4.9
2 Years 1 Day - 3 Years	276	6.4	407	6.1	24	10.4	50	14.7	757	6.6
3 Years 1 Day - 4 Years	173	4.0	249	3.7	14	6.1	30	8.8	466	4.0
4 Years 1 Day - 5 Years	353	8.2	595	9.0	28	12.2	30	8.8	1,006	8.7
5 Years 1 Day - 6 Years	189	4.4	307	4.6	7	3.0	12	3.5	515	4.5
6 Years 1 Day - 7 Years	150	3.5	221	3.3	8	3.5	16	4.7	395	3.4
7 Years 1 Day - 8 Years	136	3.1	267	4.0	4	1.7	13	3.8	420	3.6
8 Years 1 Day - 9 Years	95	2.2	158	2.4	6	2.6	6	1.8	265	2.3
9 Years 1 Day - 10 Years	347	8.0	559	8.4	11	4.8	16	4.7	933	8.1
10 Years 1 Day - 20 Years	739	17.1	1,191	18.0	24	10.4	44	12.9	1,998	17.3
20 Years 1 Day - 30 Years	439	10.2	807	12.1	14	6.1	14	4.1	1,274	11.0
Over 30 Years	159	3.7	282	4.2	1	0.4	0	0.0*	442	3.8
Life w/10-Yrs. Parole Elig.	185	4.3	239	3.6	3	1.3	6	1.8	433	3.8
Life w/20-Yrs. Parole Elig.	201	4.7	261	3.9	21	9.1	17	5.0	500	4.3
Death	20	0.5	25	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0*	45	0.4
TOTAL	4,312	100.1	6,650	99.9	230	99.8	341	100.1	11,533	99.9
Average Sentence Length[2]	11 Yrs. 8 Mos.		12 Yrs. 5 Mos.		7 Yrs. 1 Mo.		6 Yrs. 8 Mos.		11 Yrs. 11 Mos	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1]Percentage does not equal 100% due to rounding.

[2]This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

*Percentage is less than 0.1%

**The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

Figure 19

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

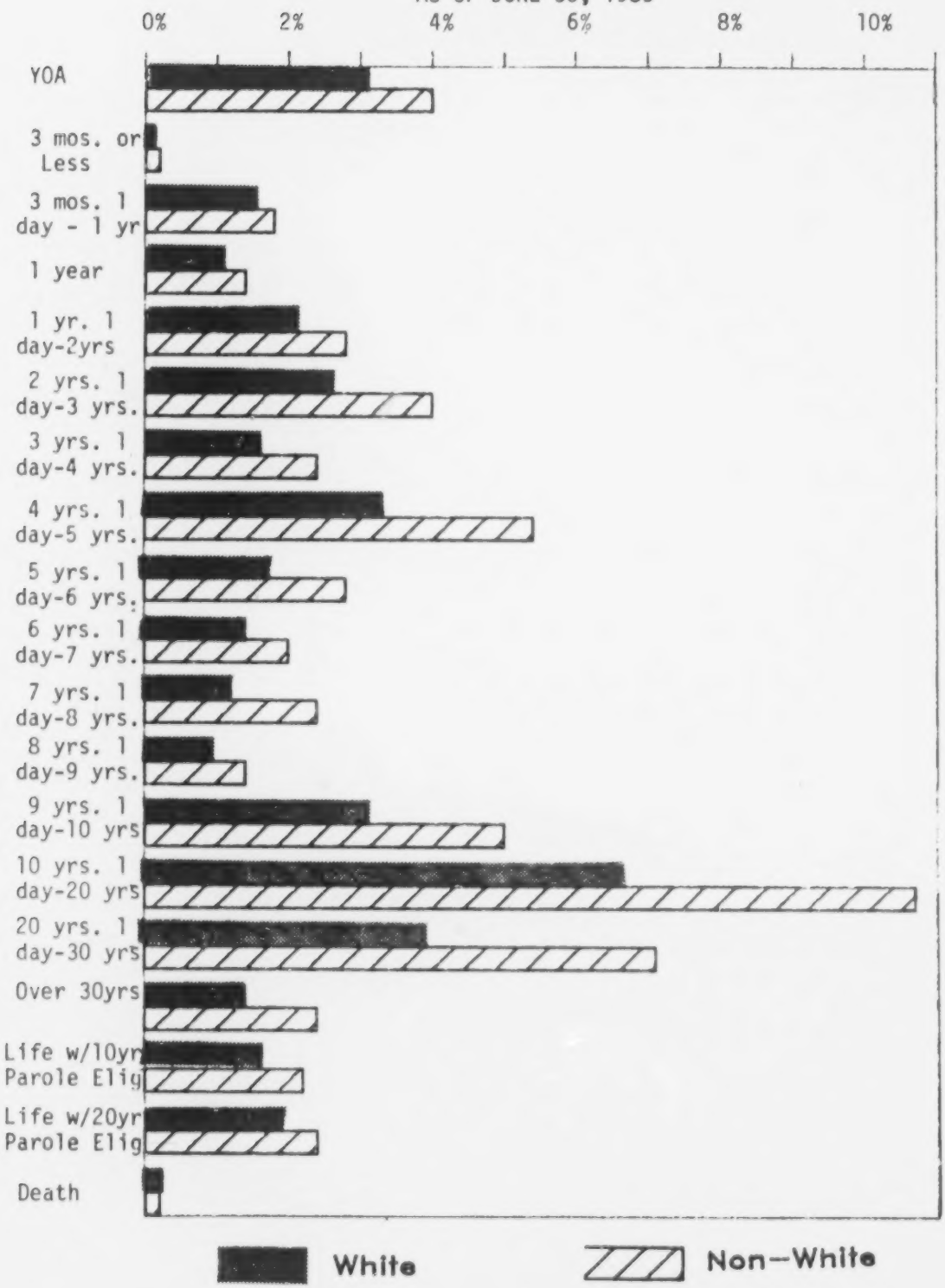


TABLE 18

ACE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION*, AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

AGE[1]	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
Under 17	2	0.0**	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
17 - 19	270	6.3	359	5.4	9	3.9	10	2.9	648	5.6
20 - 24	984	22.8	1,613	24.3	37	16.1	81	23.8	2,715	23.5
25 - 29	1,065	24.7	1,827	27.5	66	28.7	84	24.6	3,042	26.4
30 - 34	727	16.9	1,385	20.8	43	18.7	79	23.2	2,234	19.4
35 - 39	512	11.9	784	11.8	38	16.5	55	16.1	1,389	12.0
40 - 44	314	7.3	326	4.9	16	7.0	12	3.5	668	5.8
45 - 49	165	3.8	147	2.2	8	3.5	8	2.3	328	2.8
50 - 54	115	2.7	83	1.2	7	3.0	8	2.3	213	1.8
55 - 59	79	1.8	54	0.8	4	1.7	3	0.9	140	1.2
60 - 64	43	1.0	30	0.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	74	0.6
65 - 69	15	0.3	24	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.3	40	0.3
70 & Over	21	0.5	12	0.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	34	0.3
TOTAL	4,312	100.0	6,650	100.1	230	99.9	341	99.9	11,533	99.8
SPECIAL AGE GROUPING										
17	35		42		1		7		85	
18 and Over	4,275		6,602		229		334		11,440	
21 and Over	3,881		6,035		218		323		10,457	
24 and Under	1,256		1,978		46		91		3,371	
62 and Over	60		49		1		1		111	
65 and Over	36		36		1		1		74	
AVERAGE AGE	31		30		32		30		30	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1]This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1986.

[2]Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

*The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

**Percentage is less than 0.1%

Figure 20

AGE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

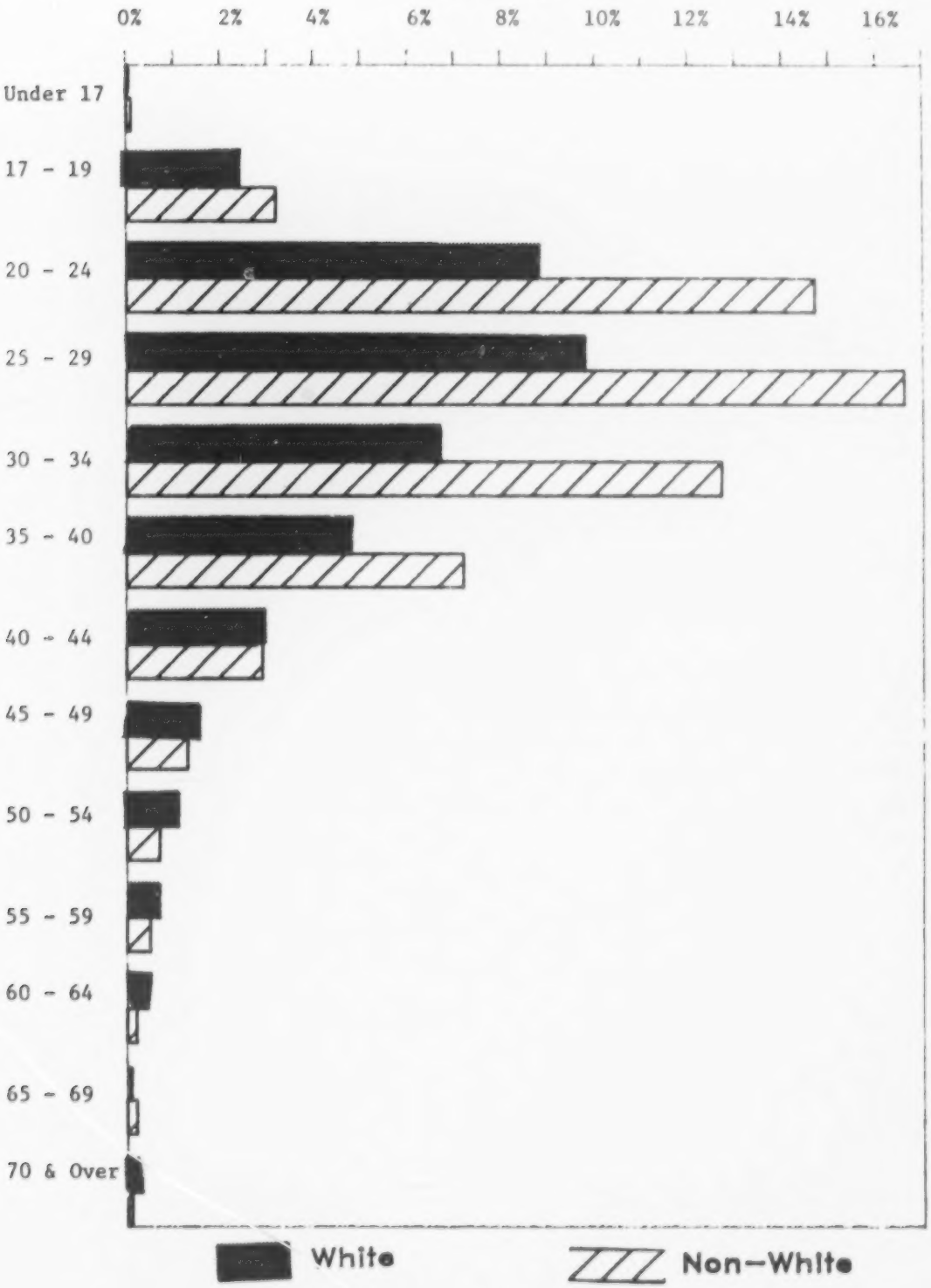


TABLE 19

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION*,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Under 17	19	0.4	32	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.6	53	0.5
17 - 19	628	14.6	1,105	16.6	19	8.3	25	7.3	1,777	15.4
20 - 24	1,315	30.5	2,207	33.2	50	21.7	94	27.6	3,666	31.8
25 - 29	895	20.8	1,565	23.5	49	21.3	84	24.6	2,593	22.5
30 - 34	539	12.5	893	13.4	53	23.0	66	19.4	1,551	13.4
35 - 39	377	8.7	423	6.4	31	13.5	45	13.2	876	7.6
40 - 44	220	5.1	199	3.0	9	3.9	11	3.2	439	3.8
45 - 49	128	3.0	96	1.4	7	3.0	7	2.0	238	2.1
50 - 54	82	1.9	63	0.9	6	2.6	3	0.9	154	1.3
55 - 59	61	1.4	34	0.5	4	1.7	3	0.9	102	0.9
60 - 64	28	0.6	18	0.3	1	0.4	0	0.0	47	0.4
65 - 69	8	0.2	9	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.3	18	0.2
70 & Over	12	0.3	6	0.1	1	0.4	0	0.0	19	0.2
TOTAL	4,312	100.0	6,650	99.9	230	99.8	341	100.0	11,533	100.1

SPECIAL AGE GROUPING					
17	143	233	5	9	390
18 and Over	4,150	6,385	225	330	11,090
21 and Over	3,372	5,055	203	302	8,932
24 and Under	1,962	3,344	69	121	5,496
62 and Over	36	24	1	1	62
65 and Over	20	15	1	1	37
AVERAGE AGE	28 Years	26 Years	30 Years	29 Years	28 Years

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1]Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

*The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

Figure 21

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL
INMATE POPULATION,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

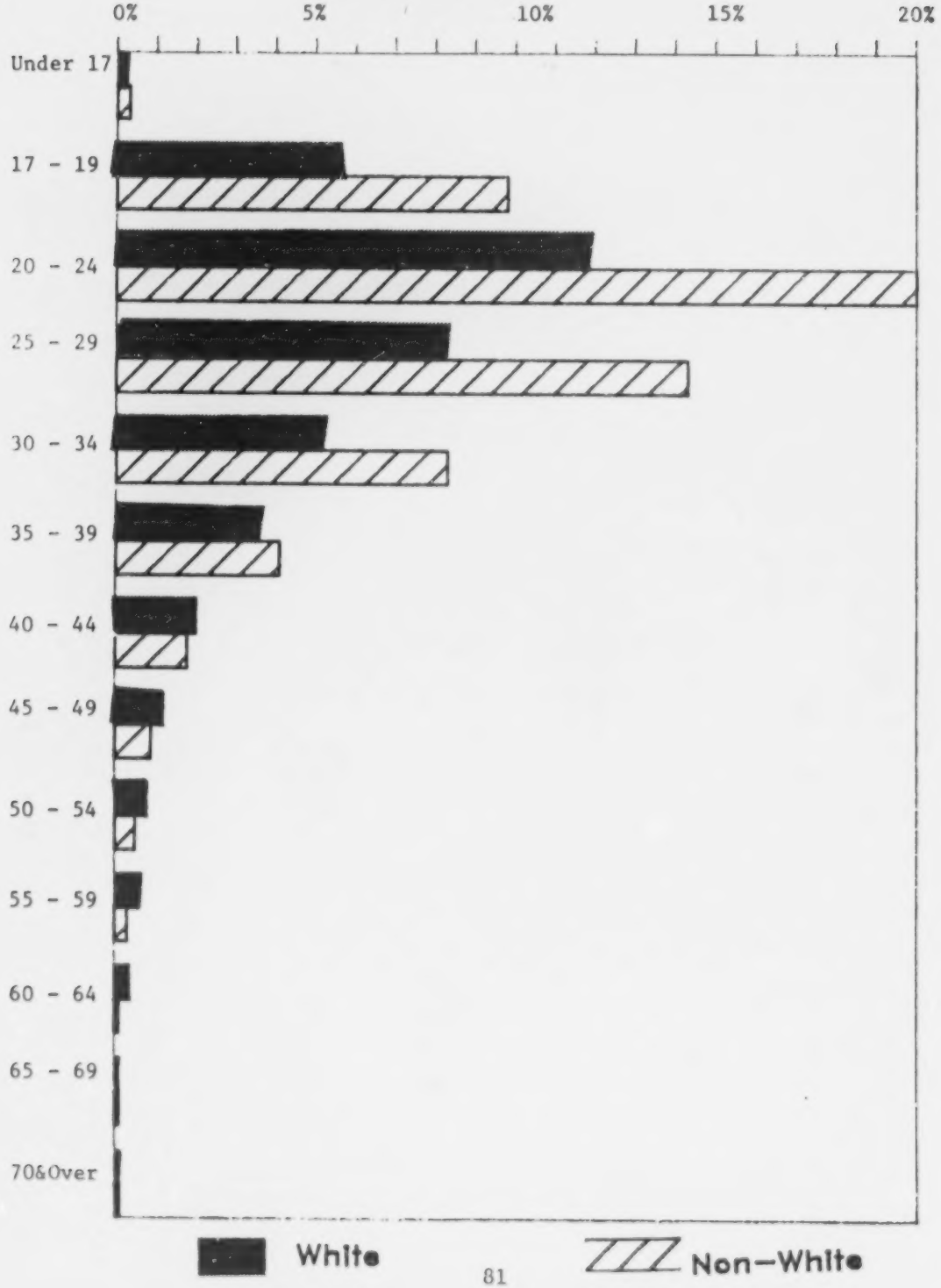


TABLE 20

Custody Grade Distribution by Committing Correctional Region, Race and Sex of SCDC Total Inmate Population*, As of June 30, 1986

CUSTODY GRADE	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Appalachian Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	221	10.8	266	12.6	40	37.4	26	21.3	553	12.6
A Trusty	1,001	49.1	1,112	52.6	32	29.9	40	32.8	2,185	49.9
B Medium	451	22.1	543	25.7	29	27.1	53	43.4	1,076	24.6
C Close	68	3.3	41	1.9	2	1.9	1	0.8	112	2.6
M Maximum	126	6.2	89	4.2	2	1.9	0	0.0	217	5.0
Intake	33	1.6	23	1.1	2	1.9	2	1.6	60	1.4
Protective	129	6.3	38	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	167	3.8
Semi-Trusty	1	0.0**	1	0.0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0**
Health Problems	8	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
TOTAL	2,038	99.8	2,115	100.0	107	100.1	122	99.9	4,382	100.1
Midlands Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	135	13.7	252	11.5	15	25.4	31	24.2	433	12.9
A Trusty	396	40.2	959	43.8	15	25.4	53	41.4	1,423	42.3
B Medium	283	28.7	706	32.2	25	42.4	40	31.3	1,054	31.3
C Close	57	5.8	86	3.9	3	5.1	3	2.3	149	4.4
M Maximum	43	4.4	102	4.7	1	1.7	1	0.8	147	4.4
Intake	25	2.5	33	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	1.7
Protective	39	4.0	27	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	2.0
Semi-Trusty	7	0.7	21	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.8
Health Problems	0	0.0	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
TOTAL	985	100.0	2,191	100.0	59	100.0	128	100.0	3,363	99.9
Coastal Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	192	14.9	335	14.3	21	32.8	23	25.3	571	15.1
A Trusty	505	39.3	956	40.8	19	29.7	29	31.9	1,509	39.9
B Medium	381	29.6	783	33.4	22	34.4	37	40.7	1,223	32.3
C Close	69	5.4	86	3.7	2	3.1	2	2.2	159	4.2
M Maximum	41	3.2	91	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	132	3.5
Intake	45	3.5	49	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	94	2.5
Protective	41	3.2	13	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	1.4
Semi-Trusty	11	0.9	29	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	1.1
Health Problems	0	0.0	1	0.0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0**
TOTAL	1,285	100.0	2,343	100.0	64	100.0	91	100.1	3,783	100.0
Out-of-State										
AA Trusty	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
A Trusty	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
B Medium	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
C Close	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0
M Maximum	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intake	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Protective	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Semi-Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health Problems	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	4	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
SCDC Total										
AA Trusty	549	12.7	853	12.8	76	33.0	80	23.5	1,558	13.5
A Trusty	1,903	44.1	3,027	45.5	66	28.7	122	35.8	5,118	44.4
B Medium	1,115	25.9	2,033	30.6	76	33.0	130	38.1	3,354	29.1
C Close	196	4.5	213	3.2	7	3.0	6	1.8	422	3.7
M Maximum	210	4.9	282	4.2	3	1.3	1	0.3	496	4.3
Intake	103	2.4	105	1.6	2	0.9	2	0.6	212	1.8
Protective	209	4.8	78	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	287	2.5
Semi-Trusty	19	0.4	51	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	70	0.6
Health Problems	8	0.2	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.1
TOTAL	4,312	99.9	6,650	100.0	230	99.9	341	100.1	11,533	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

† Percentage distribution may not equal 100% due to rounding.

* The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary consideration.

** Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 22

CUSTODY GRADES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

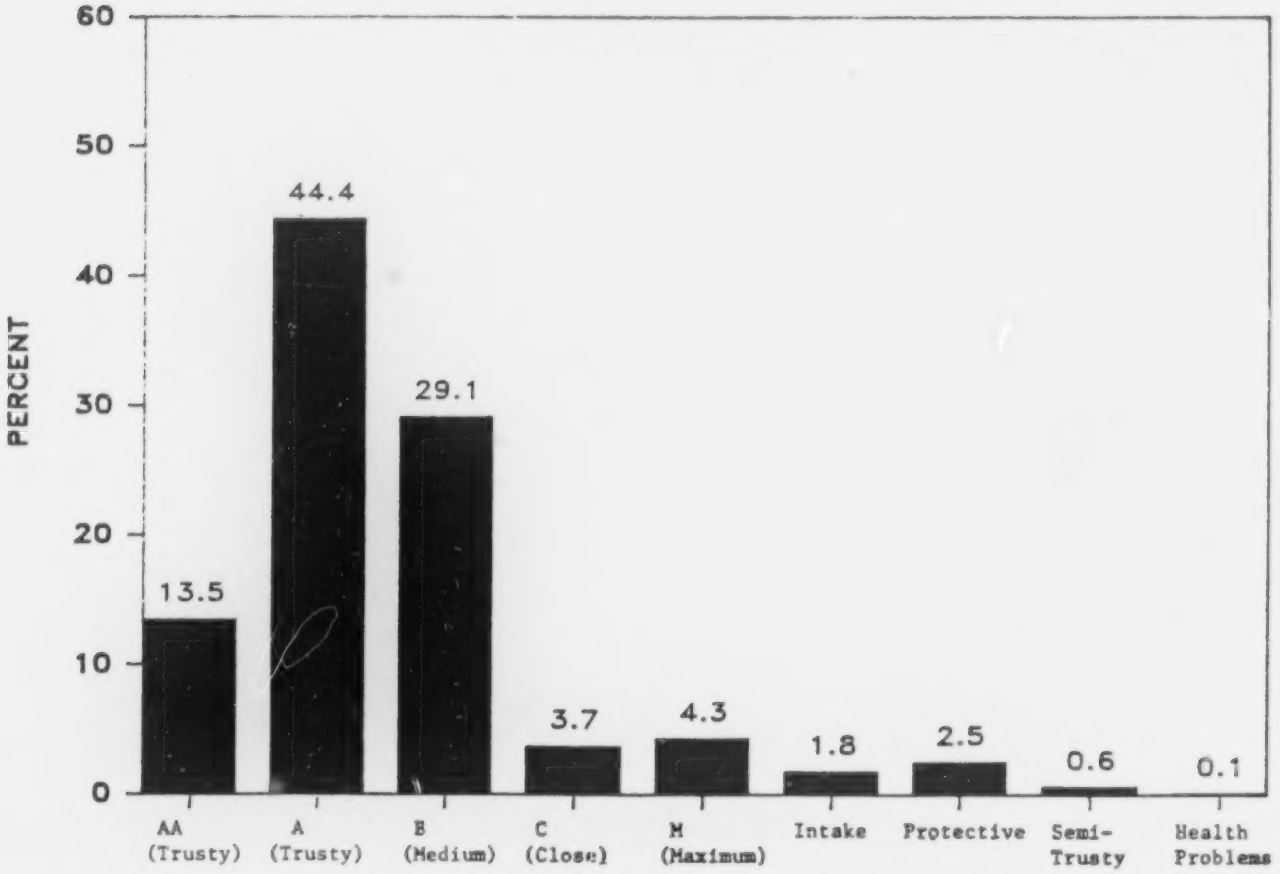


TABLE 21

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS[1] OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION*,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

PLANNING DISTRICTS	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I. Appalachian	1,599	37.1	1,390	20.9	84	36.5	91	26.7	3,164	27.4
II. Upper Savannah	173	4.0	426	6.4	10	4.3	10	2.9	619	5.4
III. Catawba	405	9.4	495	7.4	22	9.6	34	10.0	956	8.3
IV. Central Midlands	406	9.4	1,036	15.6	26	11.3	73	21.4	1,541	13.4
V. Lower Savannah	247	5.7	561	8.4	19	8.3	35	10.3	862	7.5
VI. Santee Lynches	193	4.5	396	6.0	5	2.2	9	2.7	603	5.2
VII. Pee Dee	363	8.4	776	11.7	15	6.5	38	11.1	1,192	10.3
VIII. Waccamaw	340	7.9	451	6.8	22	9.6	15	4.4	828	7.2
IX. Tri-County	452	10.5	865	13.0	20	8.7	27	7.9	1,364	11.8
X. Low Country	130	3.0	253	3.8	7	3.0	9	2.6	399	3.5
Out-of-State	4	0.1	1	0.0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0**
TOTAL	4,312	100.0	6,650	100.0	230	100.0	341	100.0	11,533	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1]Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 115.

*The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

0**Percentage is less than 0.1%

Figure 23

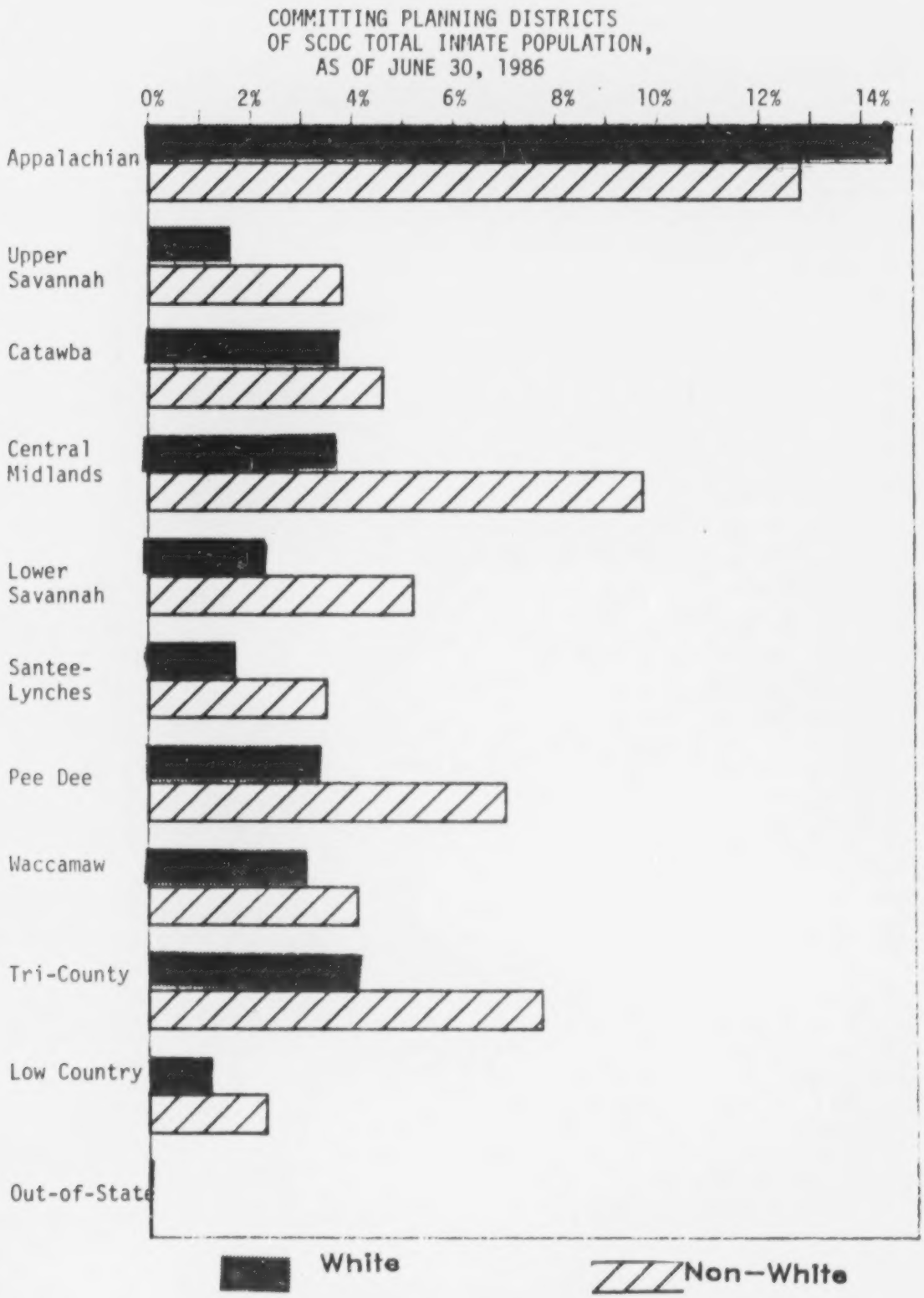

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986
0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
12%
14%
Appalachian
Upper Savannah
Catawba
Central Midlands
Lower Savannah
Santee-Lynches
Pee Dee
Waccamaw
Tri-County
Low Country
Out-of-State
White
Non-White

TABLE 22

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS[1] OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION*,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]
1	125	2.9	296	4.5	7	3.0	18	5.3	446	3.9
2	195	4.5	285	4.3	14	6.1	16	4.7	510	4.4
3	178	4.1	451	6.8	5	2.2	15	4.4	649	5.6
4	211	4.9	375	5.6	6	2.6	18	5.3	610	5.3
5	235	5.4	831	12.5	13	5.6	54	15.8	1,133	9.8
6	158	3.7	257	3.9	11	4.8	12	3.5	438	3.8
7	504	11.7	461	6.9	18	7.9	21	6.2	1,004	8.7
8	188	4.4	391	5.9	13	5.6	16	4.7	608	5.3
9	373	8.7	786	11.8	18	7.9	25	7.3	1,202	10.4
10	323	7.5	173	2.6	18	7.9	5	1.5	519	4.5
11	174	4.0	242	3.6	10	4.3	12	3.5	438	3.8
12	152	3.5	400	6.0	9	3.9	21	6.2	582	5.0
13	771	17.9	756	11.4	48	20.9	63	18.5	1,638	14.2
14	135	3.1	314	4.7	7	3.0	11	3.2	467	4.0
15	320	7.4	333	5.0	21	9.1	10	2.9	684	5.9
16	266	6.2	298	4.5	12	5.2	24	7.0	600	5.2
Out-of-State	4	0.1	1	0.0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
TOTAL	4,312	100.0	6,650	100.0	230	100.0	341	100.0	11,533	99.9

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1]Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section G of the Appendix, page 117.

[2]Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

*The total inmate population excludes 733 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

**Percentage is less than 0.1%

Figure 24

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC
TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

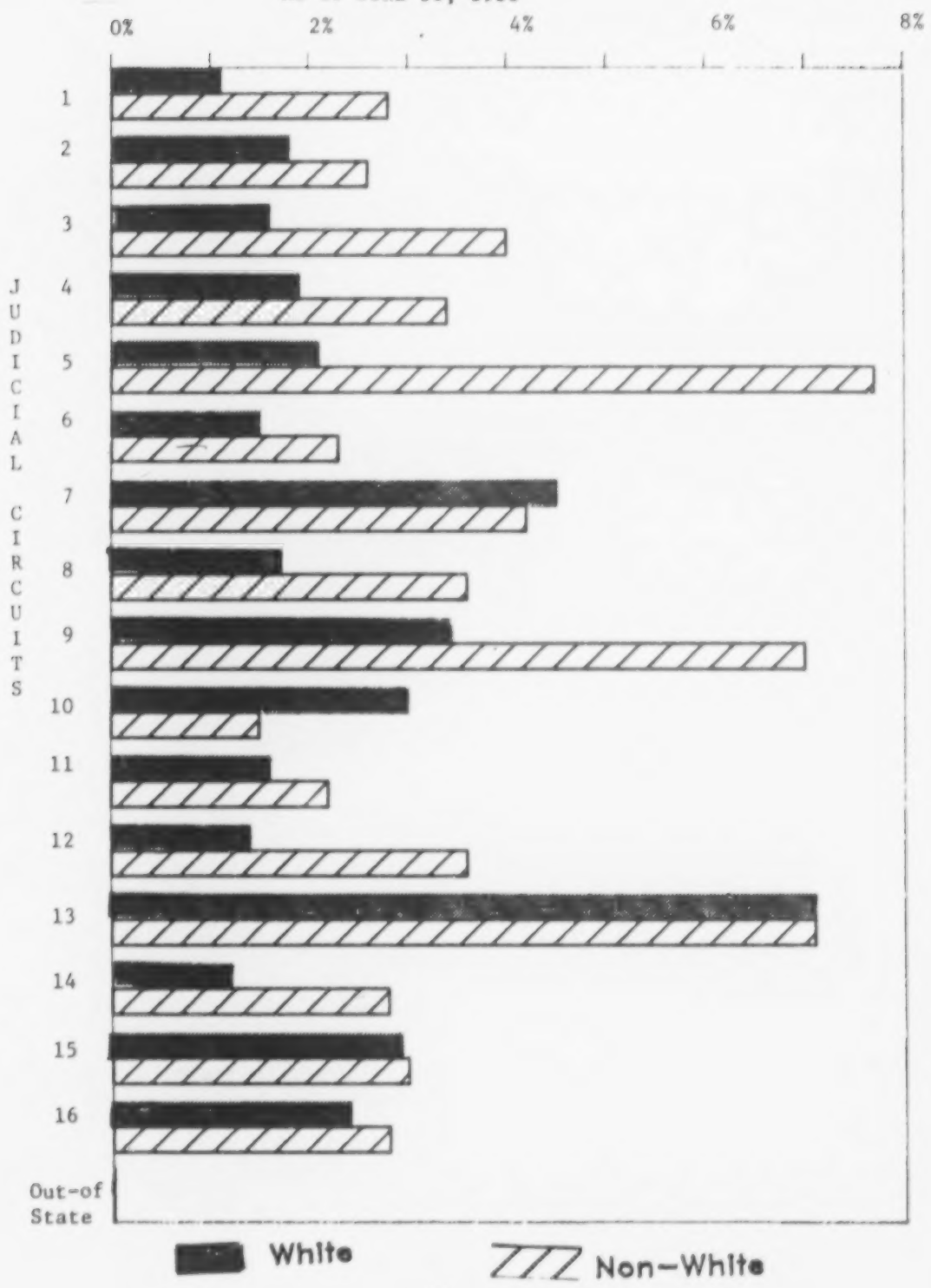


TABLE 23
REMAINING TIME TO SERVE BEFORE EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION*,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

REMAINING TIME** TO SERVE	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Youthful Offender (indeterminate sentence)	350	8.1	442	6.6	12	5.2	10	2.9	814	7.1
3 months or less	309	7.2	448	6.7	31	13.5	39	11.4	827	7.2
3 mos 1 day - 6 mths.	273	6.3	387	5.8	16	7.0	34	10.0	710	6.2
6 mths 1 day - 9 mths.	216	5.0	344	5.2	21	9.1	35	10.3	616	5.3
9 mths 1 day - 12 mths.	185	4.3	324	4.9	15	6.5	19	5.6	543	4.7
1 year 1 day - 2 years	570	13.2	1,005	15.1	45	19.6	70	20.5	1,690	14.7
2 years 1 day - 3 years	441	10.2	706	10.6	20	8.7	33	9.7	1,200	10.4
3 years 1 day - 4 years	320	7.4	464	7.0	10	4.3	23	6.7	817	7.1
4 years 1 day - 5 years	247	5.7	401	6.0	12	5.2	16	4.7	676	5.9
5 years 1 day - 6 years	180	4.2	310	4.7	4	1.7	9	2.6	503	4.4
6 years 1 day - 7 years	146	3.4	255	3.8	3	1.3	10	2.9	414	3.6
7 years 1 day - 8 years	125	2.9	187	2.8	4	1.7	5	1.5	321	2.8
8 years 1 day - 9 years	91	2.1	178	2.7	2	0.9	5	1.5	276	2.4
9 years 1 day - 10 years	77	1.8	115	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	192	1.7
10 years 1 day - 15 yrs.	240	5.6	350	5.3	9	3.9	7	2.1	606	5.3
15 years 1 day - 20 yrs.	80	1.9	114	1.7	1	0.4	2	0.6	197	1.7
20 years 1 day - 30 yrs.	38	0.9	61	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	99	0.9
Over 30 years	18	0.4	34	0.5	1	0.4	1	0.3	54	0.5
Death/Life	406	9.4	525	7.9	24	10.4	23	6.7	978	8.5
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	4,312	100	6,650	100	230	100	341	100	11,533	100
AVERAGE TIME TO SERVE	4 YEARS 2 MOS		4 YEARS 2 MOS		2 YEARS 7 MOS.		2 YEARS 8 MOS.		4 YEARS 1 MO.	

*Excludes Youthful Offenders and inmates with life and death sentences.

**Full impact for statutory, meritorious, and work credits as earned have been included; projections as to credits to be accrued have not been made in time remaining calculations.

Figure 25

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC
TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1986

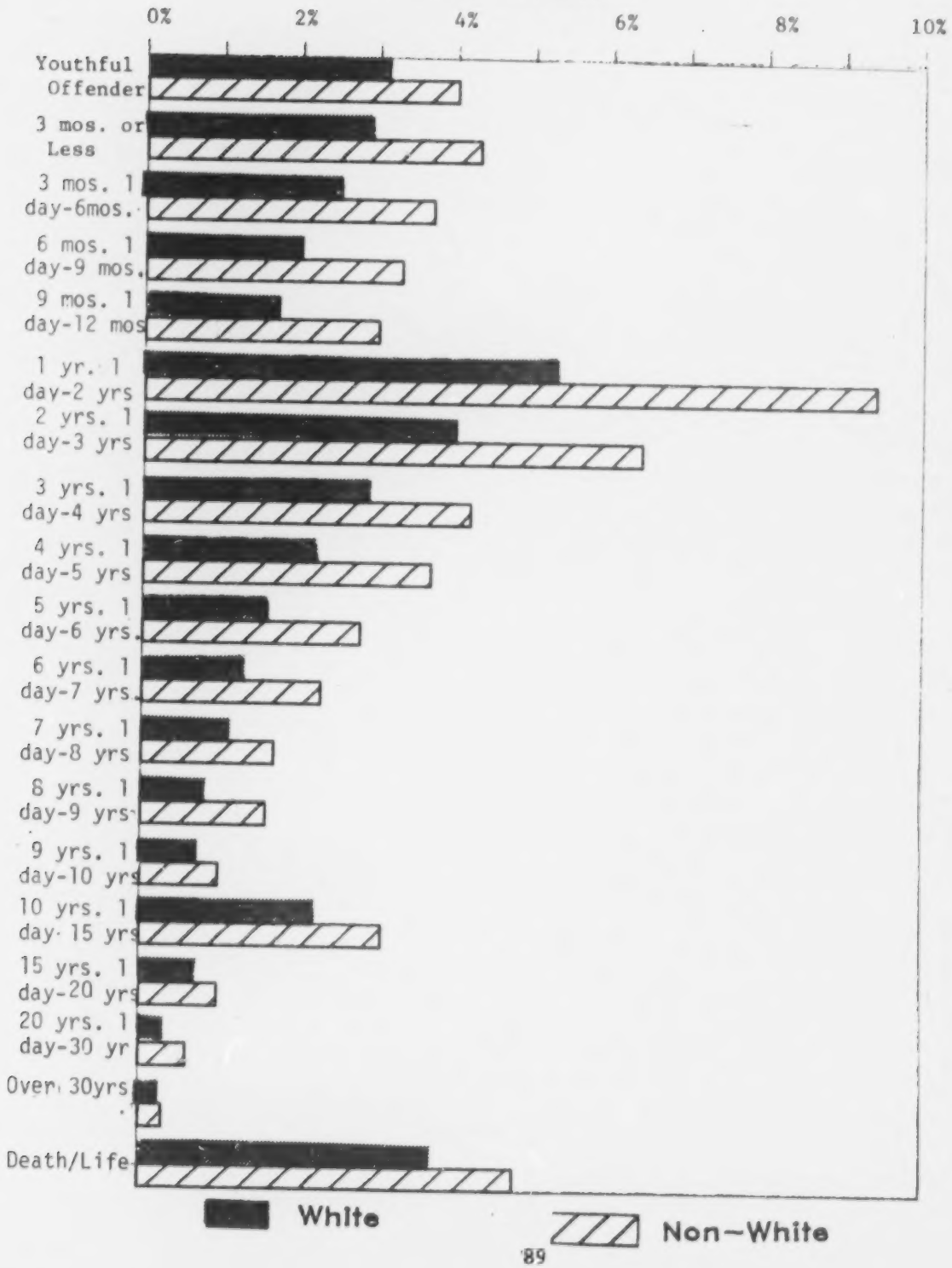


TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1986
(July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986)

	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
TIMED SERVED	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
3 months of less	516	20.1	535	16.4	69	31.6	91	28.3	1,211	19.0
3 months 1 day - 6 months	420	16.4	570	17.4	44	20.2	87	27.0	1,121	17.6
6 months 1 day - 9 months	318	12.4	370	11.3	26	11.9	29	9.0	743	11.7
9 months 1 day - 12 months	165	6.4	199	6.1	19	8.7	11	3.4	394	6.2
1 year 1 day - 2 years	449	17.5	594	18.2	40	18.3	50	15.5	1,133	17.8
2 years 1 day - 3 years	220	8.6	278	8.5	6	2.7	16	5.0	520	8.2
3 years 1 day - 4 years	147	5.7	203	6.2	8	3.7	12	3.7	370	5.8
4 years 1 day - 5 years	88	3.4	108	3.3	2	0.9	6	1.9	204	3.2
5 years 1 day - 6 years	57	2.2	104	3.2	1	0.5	11	3.4	173	2.7
6 years 1 day - 7 years	44	1.7	64	2.0	1	0.5	4	1.2	113	1.8
7 years 1 day - 8 years	36	1.4	50	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	87	1.4
8 years 1 day - 9 years	31	1.2	47	1.4	2	0.9	0	0.0	80	1.3
9 years 1 day - 10 years	24	0.9	40	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.3	65	1.0
10 years 1 day - 15 years	40	1.6	87	2.7	0	0.0	3	0.9	130	2.0
15 years 1 day - 20 years	8	0.3	11	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.3
20 years 1 day - 30 years	0	0.0	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Over 30 years	0	0.0	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	2,563	99.8	3,266	99.9	218	99.9	322	99.9	6,369	100.1
AVERAGE TIME	1 Yr. 10 Mos.		2 Yrs. 1 Mo.		10 Mos.		1 Yr. 2 Mos.		1 Yr. 10 Mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1]Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

*Percentage is less than 0.1%.

Figure 26

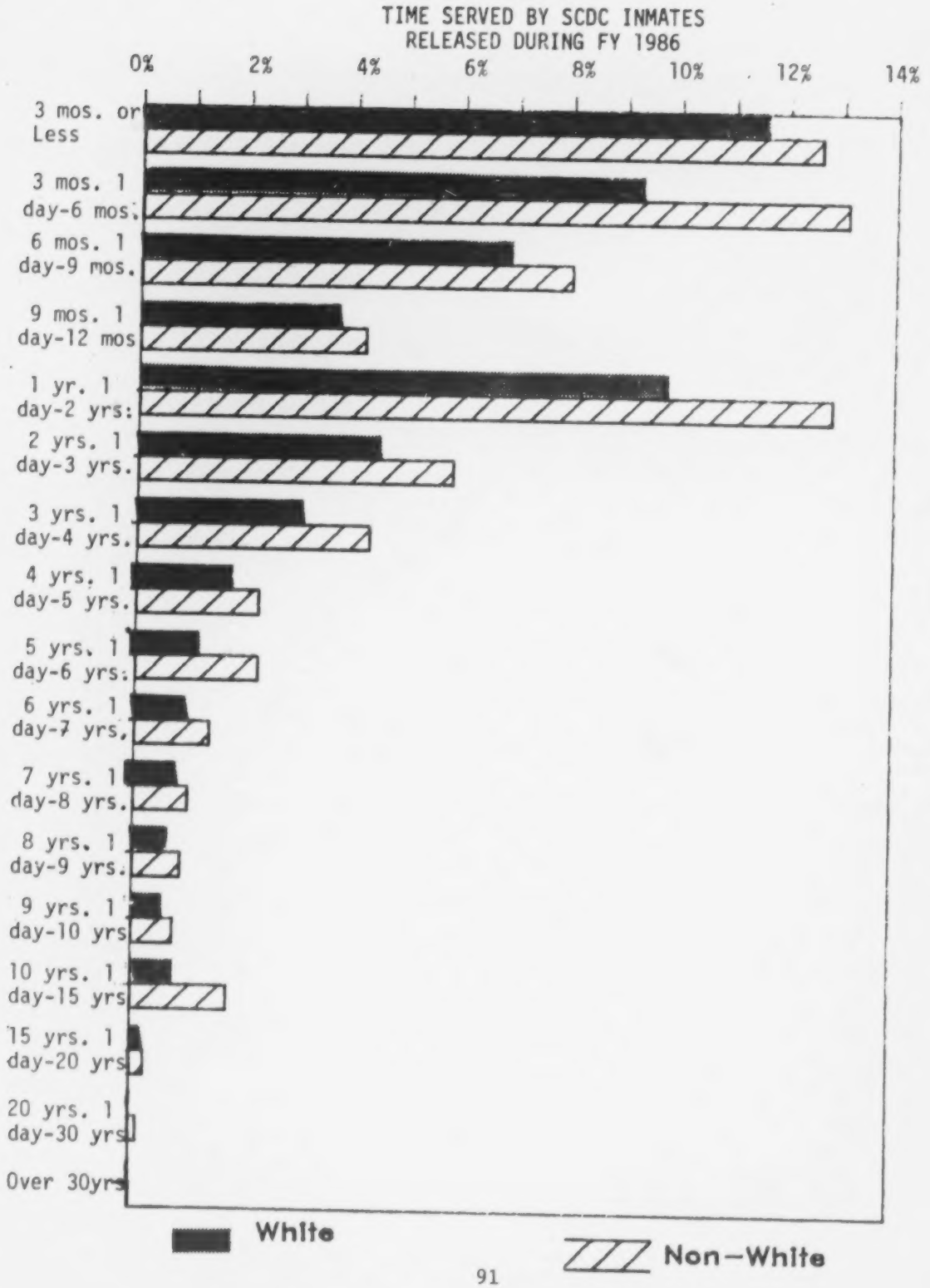

TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES
RELEASED DURING FY 1986
0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
12%
14%
3 mos. or Less
3 mos. 1 day-6 mos.
6 mos. 1 day-9 mos.
9 mos. 1 day-12 mos
1 yr. 1 day-2 yrs.
2 yrs. 1 day-3 yrs.
3 yrs. 1 day-4 yrs.
4 yrs. 1 day-5 yrs.
5 yrs. 1 day-6 yrs.
6 yrs. 1 day-7 yrs.
7 yrs. 1 day-8 yrs.
8 yrs. 1 day-9 yrs.
9 yrs. 1 day-10 yrs
10 yrs. 1 day-15 yrs
15 yrs. 1 day-20 yrs
20 yrs. 1 day-30 yrs
Over 30yrs
White
Non-White

TABLE 25
DISTRIBUTION BY WORK CREDITS EARNED AND TYPE OF RELEASE
OF SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1986
(JULY 1, 1985 TO JUNE 30, 1986)

Work Credits Earned	YOA Parole	Parole by Probation Parole and Pardon Board	Expiration of Sentence	Other Releases[1]	Placed on Probation	EFA Releases	Total
N/A	698	0	34	2	1	0	735
0 0	0	10	329	175	96	43	653
1 - 50	0	71	946	42	620	721	2,400
51 - 100	0	129	200	16	137	98	580
101 - 150	0	113	188	11	103	139	554
151 - 200	0	78	121	8	48	72	327
201 - 250	0	87	87	3	15	62	254
251 - 300	0	80	62	0	16	57	215
301 - 350	0	56	41	0	10	29	136
351 - 400	0	43	27	0	4	20	94
401 - 450	0	40	24	0	5	14	83
451 - 500	0	37	26	3	4	13	83
501 - 550	0	33	12	0	1	4	50
551 - Over	0	141	44	2	6	12	205
TOTAL RELEASES	698	918	2,141	262	1,066	1,284	6,369
TOTAL WORK CREDIT EARNED	0	249,275	191,596	4,892	61,341	118,830	645,934
AVERAGE CREDITS EARNED PER INMATE RELEASED	0	293.3	91.8	29.5	58.2	92.5	117.2[2]

[1]Other releases include inmate discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

[2]Inmates who did not participate in motivational work program, and inmates for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES

BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS FOR JULY 1 1985 TO JUNE 30,1986

LEVEL 2

Job Description	Full-time W/credit	Full-time No credit	Part-time w/credit	Part-time No credit	Total Inmates	Total Earning Credits	Total No. of credits	Average No. of credits per job
BAKER SUPERVISOR	49	0	1	0	49	49	7858	161
BOILER ROOM SUPERVISOR	11	0	0	0	11	11	1716	156
BUTLER ROOM SUPERVISOR	16	0	0	0	16	16	2564	160
CAFETER SUPER/SENIOR CK	190	0	1	0	191	191	31888	167
CAPENTER SUPERVISOR	47	0	0	0	47	47	6388	136
INMATE GRIEVANCE CLERK	18	1	0	0	18	18	2606	145
SCDC INM AD CONL REP	9	0	0	0	9	9	1209	134
DESIGN ENGINEER AD CONL	1	0	0	0	1	1	96	96
ELECTRICIAN SUPERVISOR	38	0	0	0	38	38	5256	139
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION SUP	26	0	0	0	26	26	3225	125
GRADE SUPERVIS HT & AC	2	0	0	0	2	2	228	114
HEAT/AIR COND. SUPERVIS	18	0	0	0	18	18	2466	137
INDUSTRI GRP/SECT LEAD	129	2	1	0	130	129	16192	126
INVENTORY SUPERVISOR	62	1	0	0	62	62	8884	144
MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR	123	0	0	0	123	123	17501	143
ABATTOIR MAINT SUPER	1	0	0	0	1	1	47	47
MASON SUPERVISOR	34	1	0	0	34	34	4556	134
MATERIAL CUTT/MARK SUP	8	0	0	0	8	8	785	99
PAINTER SUPERVISOR	31	1	0	0	32	31	4253	138
PLUMBER SUPERVISOR	33	0	0	0	33	33	4514	137
PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL	110	1	0	0	111	110	16309	149
SENIOR WARDKEEPER	180	1	1	0	181	180	29291	163
SHOP SUPERVISOR	50	0	1	1	51	51	6666	131
TEACHER ASSISTANT SUPER	37	1	0	0	38	37	4626	125
LIBRARIAN/BOOKMOBILE OPER	5	0	0	0	5	5	690	138
DRIVER	55	3	0	0	58	55	8566	156
TRU DRIVER HVY >=1 1/2T	35	0	0	0	35	35	4807	138
WAREHOUSE SUPERVISOR	15	0	0	0	15	15	2031	136
WELDING SUPERVISOR	39	0	0	0	39	39	5035	130
HEAVY EQ OPER #1, SKILL	60	0	0	0	60	60	8440	141
HVY FARM EQ OPER#1,SKIL	21	0	0	0	21	21	2954	141
BINDRY SUPERVISOR	4	0	0	0	4	4	381	96
DARK ROOM & PL SUP	1	0	0	0	1	1	116	116
PRESS SUPERVISOR	5	0	0	0	5	5	599	120
QUICK COPY PRESSMAN	1	0	0	0	1	1	120	120
TYPESETTER SUP	1	0	0	0	1	1	81	81
LITTER CONTROL PROGRAM	267	2	0	0	269	267	31585	119
SANITATION WORKER PLCL	271	0	1	0	271	271	36078	134
DOG HANDLER (SKILLED)	5	0	0	0	5	5	866	174
DENTAL LAB. TECH PROFES	5	0	0	0	5	5	391	79
DRAFTER (PROFESSIONAL)	4	0	0	0	4	4	397	100
QUALITY-CONTROL TECH	2	0	0	0	2	2	207	104
SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER	1	0	0	0	1	1	160	160
CANTEEN SUPERVISOR	32	1	0	0	33	32	5085	159
WORK RELEASE	601	90	1	0	691	602	70125	117
EXT.WRK.REL	241	8	0	0	248	241	28560	119
PROVISIONAL PAROLE	65	0	0	0	66	65	7167	131
SUPER.FURL.	445	0	0	0	445	445	57759	130
EDUCATION RELEASE	5	1	0	0	5	5	332	67
COMMUNITY TRANSIT SERV	19	1	0	0	19	19	1717	91
UNEMPLOYED COMM PROG PART	67	12	0	0	79	67	7719	116

TABLE 26 (continued)

LEVEL 2 Continued

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES

BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS FOR JULY 1 1985 TO JUNE 30,1986

LEVEL=LEVEL 2

Job Description	Full-time W/credit	Full-time No credit	Part-time w/credit	Part-time No credit	Total Inmates	Total Earning Credits	Total No. of credits	Average No. of credits per job
HORTICULTURIST (GNHS)	6	0	0	0	6	6	981	164
HORTICULTURIST (GRND)	7	0	0	0	7	7	917	131

TABLE 26 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES

BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS FOR JULY 1 1985 TO JUNE 30,1986

LEVEL 3

Job Description	Full-time W/credit	Full-time No credit	Part-time w/credit	Part-time No credit	Total Inmates	Total Earning Credits	Total No. of credits	Average No. of credits per job
	LEVEL=LEVEL 3							
BAKER	58	1	1	1	59	58	6044	105
BARBER	41	0	1	0	41	41	4149	102
BOILER OPERATOR	9	0	0	0	9	9	866	97
BOOKKEEPER	2	0	0	0	2	2	95	48
BRICKMASON	38	2	6	4	48	44	3243	74
BUTCHER	15	0	0	0	15	15	1189	80
CANTEEN OPERATOR	34	0	0	1	34	34	3272	97
CARPENTER	51	1	1	1	51	51	4235	84
CHAPLAIN ASSISTANT	13	1	0	1	14	13	1413	109
CHIEF CLERK	124	2	1	0	126	124	11642	94
CLASSROOM LEADER	26	1	1	1	27	27	2118	79
COMMISSARY OPERATOR	31	2	0	0	33	31	3019	98
CONCRETE FINISHER	30	1	0	0	30	30	2588	87
COOK	258	4	1	1	262	259	27049	105
CUSTODIAL SUPERVISOR	71	1	1	1	72	71	6978	99
DINING ROOM SUPERVISOR	54	1	0	0	55	54	5660	105
DIP TANK OPERATOR	8	0	0	1	8	8	634	80
DOG HANDLER	4	0	0	0	4	4	396	99
DRAFTER	5	0	0	0	5	5	406	82
DRIVER	1	0	0	0	1	1	65	65
ELECTRICIAN	47	1	1	0	48	48	3729	78
FARM MACHINE OPERATOR	24	0	0	0	24	24	2073	87
CHILD ACTIVITY CTR TUTOR	1	0	0	0	1	1	43	43
FURNITURE ASSEMBLER	34	1	0	1	36	34	2899	77
FURNITURE REPAIRER	10	1	0	0	10	10	813	82
GROUNDSKEEPER SUPERVISOR	86	2	0	0	88	86	7680	90
HAND TOOL REPAIRER	6	0	0	0	6	6	475	80
HVY EQ OPER#2 SEMI-SKIL	11	0	0	0	11	11	927	85
HOUSEKEEPER	30	1	0	0	31	30	2822	95
INSULATOR	2	0	0	0	2	2	157	79
INVENTORY CLERK	49	1	0	0	50	49	4342	89
IRONWORKER	3	0	0	0	3	3	197	66
LICENS TAG QUTY CTRL OP	9	0	0	0	9	9	656	73
LIVESTOCK CARETAKER	33	0	0	0	33	33	2980	91
LOCKSMITH	2	0	0	0	2	2	124	62
MACHINE OPERATOR	220	6	12	2	238	231	17122	75
MATERIAL CUTTER/MARKER	5	0	0	0	5	5	354	71
MATERIAL HANDLING EQ OP	2	0	0	1	2	2	148	74
MEAT CUTTER	25	0	0	0	25	25	2288	92
MECHANIC	69	2	0	0	71	69	6789	84
SENIOR SERV STAT ATTEND	9	0	0	0	9	9	753	84
MILKING MACHINE OPERATOR	4	0	0	0	4	4	363	91
MILK PROCESSOR	7	0	0	0	7	7	781	112
PAINTER	45	1	1	0	46	45	4088	91
PATTERN MAKER	2	0	0	0	2	2	109	55
PHOTOGRAPHER	2	0	0	0	2	2	212	106
PRKRM/PLATE ASSIST	1	0	0	0	1	1	53	53
PIPE FITTER	5	0	0	0	5	5	356	72
PLUMBER	40	3	1	1	43	40	3533	89
PRINT MACHINE OPERATOR	3	0	0	0	3	3	200	67
RADIO DISPATCHER	9	1	0	0	10	9	877	98

TABLE 26 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES

BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS FOR JULY 1 1985 TO JUNE 30,1986

LEVEL 3 Continued

LEVEL=LEVEL 3

Job Description	Full-time W/credit	Full-time No credit	Part-time w/credit	Part-time No credit	Total Inmates	Total Earning Credits	Total No. of credits	Average No. of credits per job
RECREATION ASSISTANT	58	1	1	0	60	59	6374	109
ROOFER	14	1	0	0	15	14	1263	91
SAFETY SECURITY CLERK	4	0	0	0	4	4	294	74
SECRETARY	8	1	0	0	8	8	609	77
SHIPP & RECEIVING CLERK	22	0	0	0	22	22	1862	85
SILK SCREEN OPERATOR	4	0	0	0	4	4	267	67
STOREKEEPER	23	1	0	0	24	23	1841	81
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR	3	3	0	0	5	3	232	78
TEACHER ASSISTANT	70	6	1	1	76	70	5262	76
TIER KEEPER	10	1	0	1	11	10	967	97
TIMEKEEPER	7	0	0	0	7	7	753	108
TRAY LINE SUPERVISOR	65	1	1	0	66	66	7307	111
TYPESETTER	1	0	0	0	1	1	50	50
UPHOLSTERER	12	0	0	0	12	12	967	81
VEGETAB PREPARATION SUP	27	0	0	0	27	27	2959	110
WARDKEEPER	176	2	1	1	178	177	18536	105
WAREHOUSE SUP ASSISTANT	7	0	0	0	7	7	398	57
WASTE TREATMENT SUPER	4	0	0	0	4	4	331	83
WELDER	31	1	0	0	31	31	2443	79
LITTER CONTROL PG PART	21	0	0	0	21	21	1586	76
LANDSCAPE GARDENER	54	0	0	0	54	54	4614	84
SANDBLASTER	9	0	1	0	9	9	644	72
LAMINATOR	6	0	0	0	6	6	278	47
PARA-PROF COUNS#1 SKILL	8	0	0	0	8	8	848	106
HORT SPEC GROWER, INSID	15	0	0	0	15	15	1347	90
DENTAL LAB TECH SKILLED	6	0	0	0	6	6	397	67

TABLE 26 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES

BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS FOR JULY 1 1985 TO JUNE 30,1986

LEVEL 5

LEVEL=LEVEL 5

Job Description	Full-time W/credit	Full-time No credit	Part-time w/credit	Part-time No credit	Total Inmates	Total Earning Credits	Total No. of credits	Average No. of credits per job
BARBER APPRENTICE	4	4	1	5	12	5	152	31
BOILERMAKER HELPER	1	0	0	0	1	1	6	6
BOILER OPERATOR HELPER	5	2	1	0	6	5	152	31
BRICKMASON HELPER	44	17	3	18	81	46	2066	45
CANTEEN OPERATOR HELPER	5	0	0	0	5	5	242	49
CARPENTER HELPER	27	5	1	7	39	27	1186	44
COMMISSARY OPER HELPER	5	1	0	1	5	5	165	33
CONCRET FINISHER HELPER	4	0	0	0	4	4	106	27
DAIRY HELPER	9	0	0	0	9	9	522	58
DIP TANK OPERATR HELPER	3	0	0	1	4	3	122	41
DRAFTER HELPER	1	0	0	0	1	1	39	39
ELECTRICIAN HELPER	42	1	1	1	44	43	1957	46
FURNITURE ASSEMBLER HLP	15	8	1	13	36	16	664	42
FURNITURE REPAIR HELPER	7	0	0	1	7	7	325	47
GATE ATTENDANT	9	4	0	0	13	9	414	46
HAULER	9	0	0	0	9	9	382	43
HEAVY EQ OPERATOR HLPER	10	0	0	0	10	10	448	45
INSTRUMENT FITTER HLPER	1	0	0	0	1	1	10	10
IRONWORKER HELPER	1	0	0	0	1	1	30	30
LAMINATOR HELPER	6	0	0	1	6	6	247	42
LAUNDRY HELPER	15	4	0	1	19	15	778	52
LAUNDRY ROOM ATTENDANT	53	9	0	1	61	53	3002	57
LIBRARY HELPER	21	1	0	1	22	21	1190	57
LINCEN TAG QU CTL OP HLP	1	0	0	0	1	1	10	10
LIVESTOCK CARETAKER HLP	15	0	0	0	15	15	740	50
MACHINE OPERATOR HELPER	36	1	1	1	37	36	1643	46
MAILROOM CLERK	13	0	0	0	13	13	570	44
MATERIAL CUT/MARK HLPER	2	0	0	0	2	2	54	27
MECHANIC HELPER	42	18	1	5	64	42	1914	46
MEDICAL ORDERLY	2	0	0	0	2	2	134	67
MILLWRIGHT HELPER	1	0	0	0	1	1	6	6
OFFICE CLERK	21	3	0	0	23	21	1087	52
PAINTER HELPER	18	2	0	0	20	18	812	46
PIPE FITTER HELPER	8	1	0	0	8	8	232	29
PLUMBER HELPER	31	1	1	1	33	31	1338	44
PRINTING MACHINE OP HLP	1	0	0	0	1	1	26	26
RECEPTIONIST	1	0	0	0	1	1	16	16
RECREATION AIDE	57	3	1	3	62	57	3596	64
ROOFER HELPER	4	1	0	0	4	4	169	43
SERVICE STAT ATTENDANT	10	1	0	1	11	10	495	50
SHIP & RECEIVNG CLK HLP	4	2	0	3	7	4	114	29
SILK SCREEN OPERATOR HLP	1	0	0	0	1	1	31	31
STOCK CLERK	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	4
SUPPLY CLERK	3	0	0	0	3	3	145	49
TEACHER AIDE	45	15	1	1	62	45	2046	45
TIER KEEPER ASSISTANT	4	0	0	0	4	4	205	52
TOOL CLERK	8	4	1	2	13	9	385	43
TYPESETTER HELPER	1	0	0	0	1	1	11	11

TABLE 26 (continued)

LEVEL 5 Continued

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES

BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS FOR JULY 1 1985 TO JUNE 30,1986

LEVEL=LEVEL 5

Job Description	Full-time W/credit	Full-time No credit	Part-time w/credit	Part-time No credit	Total Inmates	Total Earning Credits	Total No. of credits	Average No. of credits per job
UPHOLSTERER HELPER	12	0	0	0	12	12	546	46
WARDKEEPER ASSISTANT	234	10	1	9	253	235	15165	65
WAREHOUSE ATTENDANT	16	0	0	0	16	16	587	37
WASTE TREATMT ASSISTANT	5	0	0	0	5	5	186	38
WELDER HELPER	22	20	2	9	52	24	1066	45
AUTO BODY REPAIR HELPER	11	0	0	0	11	11	496	46
ELECTRONICS REPAIR HLPR	12	0	0	0	12	12	559	47
CUST ATTDN SC STATE HSE	2	0	0	0	2	2	51	26
CUST ATTDN VISITING ROOM	42	0	0	0	42	42	2496	60
ADMIN. RUNNER/MESSENGER	50	3	0	2	54	50	2819	57
FOOD SERVICE AIDE	439	62	3	20	522	441	24611	56
CUSTODIAN HELPER	50	3	1	5	57	50	2845	57
SANDER	4	0	0	0	4	4	148	37
HORTICULT/SEMI-SKILLED	8	0	0	0	8	8	416	52

TABLE 26 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES

BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS FOR JULY 1 1985 TO JUNE 30,1986

LEVEL 7

Job Description	Full-time w/credit	Full-time No credit	Part-time w/credit	Part-time No credit	Total Inmates	Total Earning Credits	Total No. of credits	Average No. of credits per job
LEVEL=LEVEL 7								
CLERK HELPER	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
COCSTRUCTION WORKER	1	1	0	0	2	1	20	20
CUSTODIAL WORKER	167	15	24	21	226	190	6789	36
ELEVATORY OPERAIUR	1	0	0	0	1	1	16	16
FARM WORKER	33	4	0	0	36	33	950	29
GARMENT WORKER	0	0	0	1	1	0	.	.
GENERAL WORKER	421	109	20	89	637	441	15259	36
HORTICULTURE TRAINEE	44	11	4	21	77	47	1509	33
INDUSTRIES TRAINEE	27	1	0	0	27	27	801	30
LAUNDRY WORKER	15	6	0	0	20	15	349	24
MACHINE OPERATOR TRAINE	6	1	1	3	9	7	97	14
ROAD MAINTENANCE WORKER	12	0	0	0	12	12	212	18
RUNNER/MESSENGER	5	1	0	1	7	5	151	31
SANITATION WORKER	6	0	0	0	6	6	88	15
WASH RACK ATTENDANT	6	0	0	0	6	6	114	19
AUTO BODY REPAIR TRAINE	28	4	4	10	44	32	944	30
CONSTRUCTION TRAINEE	42	15	10	19	84	61	1434	29
ELECTRICIAN TRAINEE	2	0	0	0	2	2	41	21
ELECTRONIC REPAIR TRNEE	3	0	0	0	3	3	87	29
HEAVY EQ MECHANIC TRNEE	3	0	0	0	3	3	61	21
HEAVY EQ OPERATOR TRNEE	3	0	0	0	3	3	80	27
MECHANIC TRAINEE	30	4	2	12	47	32	1005	32
WELDER TRAINEE	4	10	4	8	25	8	154	20
LANDSCAPE LABORER	25	1	6	2	33	31	925	30

TABLE 27

Community Program Statistics, Fiscal Year 1986 (July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986)

Inmate Flows	Community Programs		
	30-Day Pre-Release Program	Work Release, Educational Release, Federal Programs	Extended Work Release Program
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	109	712	226
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,369	1,819	340
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,281	1,806	399
Dismissed	88	339	24
Released	1,413	571	78
Paroled	645	281	156
Transferred to Other Programs	135	615	141
Participants in Program at End of Fiscal Year	197	725	167

Source: The Division of Classification and Community Services.

[1]Please see Section D of the Appendix, page 112 , for details of these programs.

TABLE 28

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO SCDC UNDER THE 1975 ARMED ROBBERY ACT THE 1977 ACT SPECIFYING 20-YEAR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN LIFE SENTENCES (FY 1976 - 1986)*

Fiscal Year	Total Admission	INMATES SENTENCED UNDER ARMED ROBBERY ACT OF 1975			Inmates Sentenced Under A Life Sentence with 20-Year Parole Elig.	
		Number	Percent of Total Admissions	Average Sentence Length	Number	Percent of Total Admissions
1976	5,408	249	4.6	18 years 1 month	N/A**	-----
1977	5,130	243	4.7	22 years 2 months	10	0.2
1978	5,150	218	4.2	19 years 2 months	46	0.9
1979	4,683	202	4.3	21 years 1 month	37	0.8
1980	5,049	191	3.8	22 years	57	1.1
1981	5,511	236	4.3	20 years 6 months	33	0.6
1982	5,830	149	2.6	21 years 10 mos	53	0.9
1983	6,378	176	2.8	22 years 8 months	51	0.8
1984	6,209	174	2.8	23 years 3 months	58	0.9
1985	6,750	203	3.0	23 years 8 months	52	0.8
1986	7,397	168	2.3	20 years 8 months	64	0.9

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

*Details of these two Acts are contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 120.

**Not Applicable--Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.

TABLE 29
DEATH ROW STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1986

Inmate Flows	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	17	22	0	0	39
Admitted During Fiscal Year	5	7	0	0	12
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	1	5	0	0	6
Sentence Commuted	0	0	0	0	0
Retried and Released	0	0	0	0	0
Resentenced	0	4	0	0	4
Death	0	1	0	0	1
Executed	1	0	0	0	1 *
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	21	24	0	0	45
Average Age of Death Row Inmates	33 Yrs. 8 Mos.	27 Yrs. 8 Mos.	---	---	30 Yrs. 6 Mos.
Average Time Served on Death Row	3 Yrs. 4 Mos.	3 Yrs.	---	---	3 Yrs. 2 Mos.

SOURCE: Division of Resource and Information Management

*This inmate was executed after 8 years, 25 days on death row.

TABLE 30

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC PERSONNEL BY SEX, RACE AND TYPE OF POSITION, AS OF JUNE 16, 1986

Type of Position	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent *	Number	Percent*
Security Personnel	805	22.3%	942	26.0%	178	4.9%	261	7.2%	2,186	60.4%
Non-Security Personnel	572	15.8%	216	6.0%	465	12.9%	178	4.9%	1,431	39.6%
SCDC Total	1,377	38.1%	1,158	32.0%	643	17.8%	439	12.1%	3,617	100.0%

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1]Security personnel include all uniformed personnel: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, correctional officer supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

*Percentages are based on the grand total of 3,617 employees.

FIGURE 27

SCDC PERSONNEL BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF POSITION,
AS OF JUNE 16, 1986

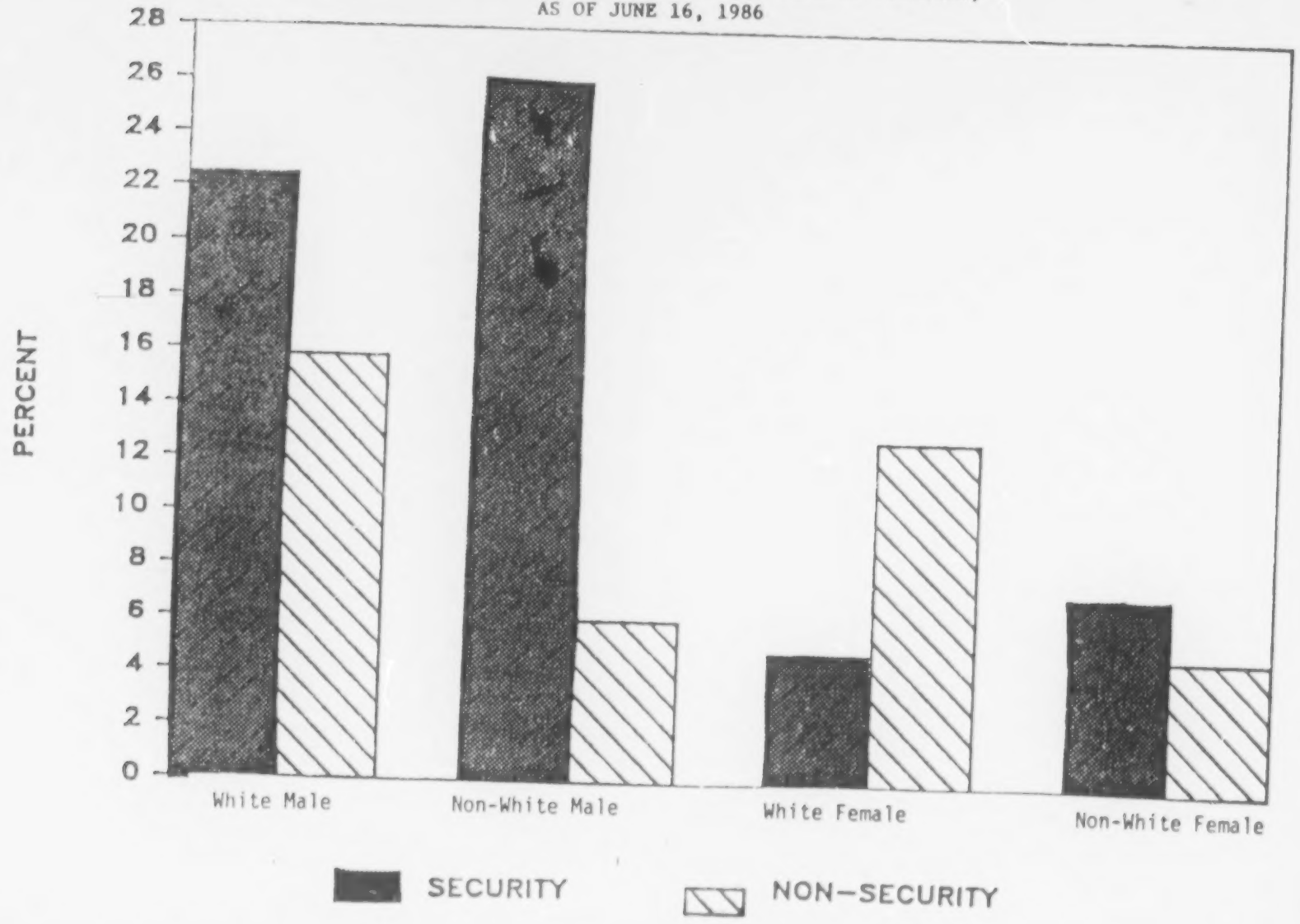


TABLE 31

Distribution of SCDC Security Strength by Facility, As of June 16, 1986[1]

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population[2]	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Appalachian Correctional Region	629	476	106	582	3,010	4.7
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center	15	11	2	13	184	12.2
Catawba Work Release Center	8	7	2	9	92	11.5
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	116	92	15	107	575	4.9
Dutchman Correctional Institution	147	121	23	144	560	3.8
Givens Youth Correction Center	17	16	1	17	123	7.2
Greenwood Correctional Center	17	14	3	17	90	5.2
Liveasy Work Release Center	10	7	2	9	92	9.2
Northside Correctional Center	29	24	4	28	200	6.8
Perry Correctional Institution	270	184	54	238	1,094	4.0
Midlands Correctional Region	1,230	957	256	1,213	5,586	3.3
Aiken Youth Correction Center	44	36	10	46	291	6.6
Campbell Work Release Center	12	10	2	12	148	12.3
Central Correctional Institution	378	312	44	356	1,326	3.5
Goodman Correctional Institution	39	36	11	47	321	8.2
Kirkland Correctional Institution	257	212	36	248	926	3.6
Lower Savannah Work Release Center	9	8	1	9	74	8.2
Manning Correctional Institution	100	93	12	105	522	5.2
Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center	77	68	8	76	274	3.5
State Park Correctional Center	57	35	22	57	219	3.8
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit						
Women's Work Release Unit						
Stevenson Correctional Institution	40	32	7	39	171	4.2
Walden Correctional Institution	32	26	6	32	211	6.5
Wateree River Correctional Institution	81	64	13	77	622	7.6
Watkins Pre-Release Center	17	14	3	17	133	7.8
Women's Correctional Center	87	11	81	92	348	4.0
Coastal Correctional Region	391	275	64	339	703	2.0
Coastal Work Release Center	16	13	3	16	146	9.1
Lieber Correctional Institution	309	208	54	262	*	3.7*
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	57	47	6	53	460	8.0
Palmer Work Release Center	9	7	1	8	97	10.7
TOTAL SCDC FACILITIES	2,250[3]	1,708	426	2,134[4]	9,299*	4.2

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training

[1]This date is closest to the end of the period in which information for developing this table is available.

[2]Fiscal year average.

[3]This number excludes 33 authorized for the Byrnes Clinical Center, two for the Get Smart Team, and one for Lieber Correctional Institution not yet opened, one Appalachian Regional Office.

[4]This number excludes 33 assigned to Byrnes Clinical Center, two on the Get Smart Team, and 18 at the McCormick Correctional Institution not yet opened.

*Although Lieber Correctional Institution was not officially opened until July 1, 1986, inmates were housed there from June 11 due to Nelson Suit Compliance, with an average daily population of 116.

APPENDIX

A. Statutory Authority of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

B. Youthful Offender Act

C. Programs and Services Administered by the South Carolina Department of Corrections

D. Community Programs

E. Legislation Relating to Supervised Furlough

F. Counties Comprising South Carolina Planning Districts and Regions

G. Counties Comprising South Carolina Judicial Circuits

H. Offense Classification

I. Legislation Relating to Minimum Sentencing/Parole Eligibility For Armed Robbery and Murder

J. FY 1985 Legislation Affecting the Department of Corrections

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, *South Carolina Code of Laws* as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

> "Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served.
>
> The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed

> in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement."

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: "Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department."

APPENDIX B

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

The Youthful Offender Act provides for indeterminate sentencing of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21, extended to 25 with offender consent. The specific provisions of the Act are as follows:

Section 5b - This section allows the court to release the youthful offender to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days.

Section 5c - This section allows the court to sentence the youthful offender, between 17 and 21, without his consent, indefinitely to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender has reached 21 years of age but is less than 25 years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.

Section 5d - This section provides that if the court finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable provision.

APPENDIX C

ROGRAMS AND SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

RESPONSIBLE DIVISION	PROGRAM AREA/ACTIVITY
Human Services	Psychological Services; Social Work Services; Sexual Offender Treatment Program; Recreation Services; Horticultural Services; Pastoral Care Services; Morris Village and Alston Wilkes Furlough Programs; S. C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation Inter-Agency Agreement; Volunteer and Child Activity Services.
Health Services	Medical/Dental Outpatient Ser ; Infirmary Services; General Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery; Internal Medicine; Psychiatric Services; Optometric and Ophthalmology Services; Physical Therapy Referral Services--Dermatology, Neurology and Urology Services, Pharmacy and Medical Laboratory.
Classification and Community Services	Classification and Assignment; Work Release; Extended Work Release; 30-Day Pre-Release; Short-Term Work Release; Youthful Offender Referrals; Educational Release; Federal Offender Referrals; Employment Program; Economic Development Pilot Program; Provisional Parolees Referrals; Inmate Furlough; Casework; Pre-sentence Investigation; Institutional Services; Parole and Aftercare Services for Youthful Offenders; Supervised Furlough and Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act Releases; R&E Intake Assessment.

Internal Affairs and Inspections (Inmate Relations Branch)	Investigate and evaluate complaints concerning inmatesand submit recommendations when necessary; assist inmates who have been unable to resolve problems through existing channels.

APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

1. 30-Day Pre-Release Program: All inmates who are to be released from SCDC or provisionally paroled. This program offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Program do not work in the community.

2. Regular Work Release, Short-Term Work Release, Educational Release, Federal Referral Programs: Inmates participating in the Short-Term Work Release, Regular Work Release, Educational Release, and Federal Referral Programs work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligible for parole or other forms of release. The Federal Bureau of Prisons refers some of their inmates to SCDC who are legal residents of South Carolina and meet all the criteria for the SCDC Regular Work Release Program. For details on the programs' respective eligibility requirements, users of this report should consult the Division of Classification and Community Services.

3. Extended Work Release Program: This program allows the exceptional work release inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work release center assigned and are maintained as authorized absentees. Information on eligibility criteria can be obtained from the Division of Classification and Community Services.

APPENDIX E

LEGISLATION RELATING TO SUPERVISED FURLOUGH

Supervised Furlough I: Pursuant to Section 24-13-710, *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976*, the Supervised Furlough Program provides for first-time or second-time offenders committed to the South Carolina Department of Corrections with a total sentence of over one year but not more than five years, for crimes other than (1) Murder, (2) Armed Robbery, (3) Criminal Sexual Assault, (4) Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, (5) Drug Trafficking, or (6) Kidnapping, to be released on furlough under the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections. These carefully selected and screened offenders have the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence. Additional eligibility requirements for program placement include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Maintain a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration for program placement;

2. Demonstrate a general desire to become a law-abiding member of society;

3. Have an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in community-based programs and rehabilitative services.

Supervised Furlough II (also Section 24-13-710): By the authority granted under Article 9, Chapter 13 of Title 24, 1976 Code as amended upon approval by the Governor on June 13, 1983, the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections have developed a cooperative agreement for the operation of the Supervised Furlough Program. The Act provides for the placement of inmates who qualify under the criteria to be placed on furlough under the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections. In order to be released under the Supervised Furlough II Program, an inmate: must not have been sentenced to life imprisonment; must not have been sentenced for any of the following crimes--Murder, Armed Robbery, Criminal Sexual Assault (1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree), Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, Kidnapping, Drug Trafficking, Non-Support, Contempt of Court, Violation of the Habitual Offender Act, Lewd act on a Child, Assault with Intent to Commit Criminal Sexual

Conduct, Felony DUI, Voluntary Manslaughter, Involuntary Manslaughter or Accessory Before the Fact of any of the above offenses; must not have any pending holds, wanteds, or detainers; must not be confined to lock-up for investigation or disciplinary action on placement date; must not be released directly from Psychiatric Unit; must not have been removed from participation in a community program during the six months prior to Supervised Furlough eligibility date; must not have been sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act; must not have a pending adjustment committee action; must not be a participant in the Extended Work Release Program; must not have escaped during the six months prior to Supervised Furlough eligibility date; must have a claimed place of residence with a verifiable address within the State of South Carolina which is approved by the Department of Parole and Community Corrections; must be within six months of the expiration of sentence; must have served at least six months toward the sentence; must have maintained a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to eligibility date; and must have served the minimum time of a mandatory minimum sentence.

APPENDIX F

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS

APPALACHIAN REGION

Planning District I (Appalachian)
- Anderson
- Cherokee
- Greenville
- Oconee
- Pickens
- Spartanburg

Planning District II (Upper Savannah)
- Abbeville
- Edgefield
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- McCormick
- Saluda

Planning District III (Catawba)*
- Union
- York

MIDLANDS REGION

Planning District III (Catawba)*
- Chester
- Lancaster

Planning District IV (Central Midlands)
- Fairfield
- Lexington
- Newberry
- Richland

Planning District V (Lower Savannah)
- Aiken
- Allendale
- Bamberg
- Barnwell
- Calhoun
- Orangeburg

Planning District VI (Santee-Wateree)
- Clarendon
- Kershaw
- Lee
- Sumter

*This district is distributed among the Appalachian and Midlands Correctional Regions

Planning District VII (Pee Dee)
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Florence
- Marion
- Marlboro

COASTAL REGION

Planning District VIII
(Waccamaw)
- Georgetown
- Horry
- Williamsburg

Planning District IX
(Berkeley-Charleston-Berkeley)
- Berkeley
- Charleston
- Dorchester

Planning District X (Low Country)
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

APPENDIX G

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

Judicial Circuit #1
- Calhoun
- Dorchester
- Orangeburg

Judicial Circuit #2
- Aiken
- Bamberg
- Barnwell

Judicial Circuit #3
- Clarendon
- Lee
- Sumter
- Williamsburg

Judicial Circuit #4
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Marlboro

Judicial Circuit #5
- Kershaw
- Richland

Judicial Circuit #6
- Chester
- Fairfield
- Lancaster
- Hampton
- Jasper

Judicial Circuit #7
- Cherokee
- Spartanburg

Judicial Circuit #8
- Abbeville
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- Newberry

Judicial Circuit #9
- Charleston
- Berkeley

Judicial Circuit #10
- Anderson
- Oconee

Judicial Circuit #11
- Edgefield
- Lexington
- McCormick
- Saluda

Judicial Circuit #12
- Florence
- Marion

Judicial Circuit #13
- Greenville
- Pickens

Judicial Circuit #14
- Allendale
- Beaufort
- Colleton

Judicial Circuit #15
- Georgetown
- Horry

Judicial Circuit #16
- Union
- York

APPENDIX H

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION
(Alphabetized)

Anti-Trust

Arson

Assault
- Aggravated Assault/Family/Non-Family/Public Officer, With or Without Weapon
- Intimidation
- Assault and Battery

Bribery
- Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Conflict of Interest
- Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving

Burglary
- Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Possession of Burglary Tools

Commercialized Sex Offenses
- Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
- Procurement for Prostitution
- Prostitution

Conservation
- Animals/Birds/Fish
- Environment
- License Stamp

Crimes Against Persons

Damage to Property
- Damage to Property (Business, Private, or Public Property)
- Damage to Business/Private/Public Property with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs
- Distribution/Sale/Possession/Smuggling of:
  - Hallucinogen
  - Heroin
  - Opium
  - Cocaine
  - Synthetic Narcotics
  - Marijuana
  - Amphetamines
  - Barbiturates
  - Legend Drugs
- Possession of Narcotic Equipment

Drunkenness

Election Laws

Embezzlement

Extortion
- Blackmail by Threatening:
  - Injury to Person
  - Damage to Property

Family Offenses
- Neglect
- Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
- Bigamy
- Contributing to Delinquency of Minor
- Non-Support

Flight/Escape
- Flight to Avoid Prosecution
- Aiding Prison Escape
- Harboring Escapee
- Escape
- Attempted Escape

Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
- Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
- Forgery Free Text

Fraudulent Activities
- Swindling
- Mail Fraud
- Impersonation
- False Statement
- Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
- Insufficient Funds for Checks

Gambling
- Bookmaking
- Card/Dice Operation
- Possession/Transportation/Non-Registration of Gambling Device/Goods
- Lottery
- Sports Tampering
- Transmitting Wager Information

Health/Safety
- Misbranded Drugs/Food/Cosmetics
- Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

Homicide
- Willful Killing/Family/Non-Family
- Willful Killing/Public Officer
- Negligible Manslaughter w/Vehicle or Weapon
- Involuntary Manslaughter
- Voluntary Manslaughter
- Poisoning

Immigration
- Illegal Entry
- False Citizenship
- Smuggling Aliens

Invasion of Privacy
- Eavesdropping Information/Order
- Divulge Eavesdropping Equipment
- Open Sealed Communication
- Trespassing
- Wiretapping
- Telephone Harassment

APPENDIX H (Continued)

Kidnapping
- Kidnapping for Ransom
- Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
- Hostage for Escape
- Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
- Hijacking Aircraft

Larceny
- Pursesnatching without Force
- Shoplifting
- Housebreaking
- Grand Larceny
- Pickpocket

License Violation
- Conducting Funeral without License

Liquor
- Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Miscellaneous Crimes
- Accessory to a Felony
- Criminal Conspiracy
- Unremoved Container Door
- Keeping Child Out of School
- Misconduct in Office
- Possession of Tools for Crime
- Slander/Libel
- Tatooing

Morals/Decency Crimes

Obscene Materials
- Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession
  - Distribution/Communication of Obscene Materials

Obstructing Justice
- Perjury
- Contempt of Court
- Misconduct of Judicial Officer
- Contempt of Congress/Legislature
- Parole/Probation/Conditional Release Violation
- Failure to Appear

Obstructing Police
- Resisting Officer
- Obstructing Criminal Investigation
- Making False Report
- Evidence Destroying
- Refusing to Aid Officer
- Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner
- Failure to Report Crime

Property Crimes

Public Peace
- Anarchism
- Engaging In/Inciting Riot
- Unlawful Assembly
- False Fire Alarm
- Harassing Communication
- Desecrating Flag
- Disorderly Conduct
- Distrubing the Peace
- Curfew Violation
- Littering

Robbery
- Robbery of Business, With or Without Weapon
- Street Robbery, With or Without Weapon
- Pursesnatching
- Bank Robbery
- Highway Robbery
- Accessory to Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses
- Fondling of Child
- Homosexual Act
- Incest
- Indecent Exposure
- Bestiality
- Peeping Tom
- Seduction

Sexual Assault
- Rape, With or Without Weapon
- Sodomy
- Statutory Rape
- Carnal Abuse
- Buggery
- Intent to Ravish

Smuggling
- Smuggling:
  - Contraband
  - In Prison
  - To Avoid Paying Duty

Stolen Property
- Sale of Stolen Property
- Transportation of Stolen Property
- Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle
- Theft/Sale Stripping Stolen Vehicle
- Receiving Stolen Vehicle
- Interstate Transportation of Stolen Vehicle
- Aircraft Theft
- Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

Tax Revenue
- Income/Sales/Liquor Tax Evasion

Traffic Offenses
- Hit and Run
- Transporting Dangerous Material
- Felony Driving Under the Influence
- Driving Under:
  - Suspension
  - The Influence of Drugs/Liquor

Vagrancy

Weapon Offenses
- Altering Weapon
- Carrying Concealed/Prohibited Weapon
- Teaching Use, Transporting or Using Incendiary Device/Explosives
- Firing/Selling Weapon
- Threat to Burn/Bomb

APPENDIX I

LEGISLATION RELATING TO MINIMUM SENTENCING/PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR:

1. Armed Robbery

The Armed Robbery Act (Section 16-11-330, South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976), signed on June 24, 1975, pertains to the sentencing of armed robbers, and provides: "(1) for a mandatory ten year minimum sentence with seven years having to be served before parole eligibility; (2) for under twenty-one year old offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act, a three year minimum sentence, all of which must be served; (3) that no person between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five sentenced under the Act may be sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act; (4) that it shall be a misdemeanor for anyone to carry a concealed weapon anywhere other than on his own premises; and (5) that a person convicted of attempted robbery shall be sentenced to a term of no more than twenty years at the discretion of the judge."

2. Murder

This Act, signed into law on June 8, 1977 (Section 16-3-20, South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976), provides: "that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder shall be punished by death or by life imprisonment and shall not be eligible for parole until the service of twenty years."

APPENDIX J

FY 1985 LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The following bills affecting SCDC were passed by the General Assembly in the Fiscal Year 1984-85 legislative session:

H2120 A bill to amend Section 16-3-20, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, relating to the punishment for murder, so as to provide that when the Governor commutes a sentence of death, the commutee is not eligible for parole and to provide that no person sentenced for murder may receive any work release credits, good-time credits, or any other credit that would reduce the mandatory twenty-year imprisonment required by this section.

S258 A bill to amend Section 16-11-310, Code of Law of South Carolina, 1976, relating to burglary and to amend Article 5, Chapter 11 of Title 16 relating to offenses, against property by adding Sections 16-11-311, 16-11-312, and 16-11-313 so as to provide for the crimes of burglary in the first, second, and third degree, all of which are felonies, to provide penalties for violations, and to repeal Section 16-11-320 relating to the crime of housebreaking which is not burglary.